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The Bombay Chronicle

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VOL. XII NO. 3 BOMBAY THURSDAY, JANUARY 3, 1924. TWO ANNAS.

The Bombay Chronicle

Business Notice.

ALL COMMUNICATIONS intended for publication in the "Bombay Chronicle" must be accompanied by the name and address of the writer not necessarily for publication, but as a guarantee of good faith. In preparing manuscripts correspondents are requested to write on one side of the paper only, and to address their communications to the EDITOR, and not to any member of the staff by name. Attention to this rule will save much inconvenience and delay.

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The Editor cannot undertake to return rejected communications unless a stamped and addressed envelope is enclosed for the purpose.

BUSINESS communications of every kind (advertisements, changes of address, etc.) should be addressed to the MANAGER. Advertisements intended for insertion in the next day's paper must reach the Office not later than 6 p.m.

ALL REMITTANCES should be made payable to the "Bombay Chronicle" and cheques crossed.

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SHIPPING.

P. & O.
AND
BRITISH INDIA
COMPANIES INCORPORATED IN ENGLAND.
MAIL & PASSENGER SERVICE.
P. AND O. SAILINGS TO PLYMOUTH AND LONDON CALLING AT MARSEILLES.
All Passengers are required to be in possession of passports.

Date.	Steamer.	Connecting at Aden with	Tons.
6th Jan	MANTUA §		10,902
12th ,,	KAISAR-I-HIND x		11,480
19th ,,	PLASSY		7,622
26th ,,	DONGOLA	NARKUNDA *	16,227
2nd Feb.	DELTA		7,393
9th ,,	MACEDONIA x		11,089
16th ,,	MALWA §		10,941
23rd ,,	DONGOLA	MOLDAVIA *	16,277
1st March	MANTUA		10,902
8th ,,	MOREA x		10,911
15th ,,	CALEDONIA		7,622
22nd ,,	DONGOLA ‡	MOOLTAN ‡	20,700
29th ,,	KAISAR-I-HIND		11,430
5th April	NALDERA x		15,993
9th ,,	DEVANHA	Extra Steamer	8,032
12th ,,	MALWA		10,941
19th ,,	DONGOLA	MALOJA *	20,700
26th ,,	MACEDONIA		11,082
3rd May	DELTA	CHINA x	7,952
10th ,,	MANTUA		10,902
17th ,,	DONGOLA	MONGOLIA *	16,388
24th ,,	CALEDONIA		7,622
31st ,,	DELTA	NARKUNDA*	16,227

X Through steamers from China have limited accommodation for passengers from India.
* Through steamers from Australia have limited accommodation for passengers from India
† Terminates voyage at Marseilles.
@ Does not convey passengers from India.

BRITISH INDIA SAILINGS.
Bombay to Port Said and Plymouth.

Date about	Steamer.	Tons.
11th Jan.	Domala	8,441
25th ,,	Machobra	8,324
8th Feb.	Dalgoma ‡	5,800
22nd ,,	Morvada	8,193
7th March	Mandala	8,246
21st ,,	Dumana	8,600
4th April	Manela	8,303
18th ,,	Matiana	8,965
2nd May.	Domala	8,441
16th ,,	Mashobra	8,324

‡ Cargo vessel only, will not convey passengers

P & O SAILINGS, BOMBAY TO JAPAN VIA, COLOMBO, SINGAPORE, HONGKONG AND SHANGHAI.

12th January	Alipore*	..	5,273
15th ,,	Soudan	..	6,696
19th ,,	Nagpore*	..	5,243
25th ,,	Kidderpore	..	5,334
25th ,,	Naldera	..	15,993
2nd Feb.	Jeypore*	..	5,318
3rd ,,	Oora* x	..	5,462
6th ,,	Ula*	..	5,310
21st ,,	Sicilia x	..	6,813
22th ,,	China	..	7,952
18th March	Soudan †	..	6,696
24th April	Sicilia †.	..	6,813

† Proceeds as far as Shanghai only.
* Cargo vessels only, will not convey passengers
x Will not convey Passengers on this voyage only.

BRITISH INDIA SAILINGS.
TO AFRICA, KARACHI, PERSIAN GULF TUTICORIN, COLOMBO, MADRAS, CALCUTTA AND RANGOON.

Date about	Steamers.	Destination.
3rd Jan.	COLABA	Colombo, Madras and Calcutta
3rd ,,	GAIRSOPPA	Tuticorin, Colombo and Rangoon
3rd ,,	BAMORA	Busreh via K'chi. & P. Gulf Ports
5th ,,	VASNA	Busreh via K'chi
5th ,,	CHAKLA	Karachi via Kwar
7th ,,	VITA	Karachi via K'war
9th ,,	KARAGOLA	East & S. Africa.

Terms and Rates of Freight and Passage may be arranged with
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B. I. S. N. CO'S JOINT SERVICE.
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15, Strand Road, CALCUTTA,
P. P. O. Box 163.
Telephone No. 1228.

SHIPPING.

N. Y. K. LINE
REGULAR SERVICE to JAPAN via SINGAPORE, HONGKONG, and SHANGHAI

Steamer	Commander	Tons	Arrival	Departures.
*Wakasa Maru	K. Horikawa	5683	16 Dec.	4 Jan.
Baron Cawdor	T. Baillie	5864	19 Dec.	4th Jan.
Lima Maru	J. Koshikawa	7350	29 Dec.	17 ,,
Penang Maru	H. Habaki	5214	4 Jan	17 Jan.
Yomei Maru	....	7151	11th Jan	23rd Jan.
*Tamba Maru	N. Wada.	5845	14th Jan	28th Jan.

* Passenger Steamer.

REVISED PASSAGE FARES

For:—Class	1st Class	2nd Class	European Steerage	3rd Class with food	3rd Class without food
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
Singapore	330	210	153	105	84
Hongkong	480	270	203	135	103
Shanghai	540	320	240	160	122
Kobe	610	380	285	190	154

For revised passage tariff apply to:—
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Alice Building, Hornby Road, Fort, Bombay,
Telephone No. 270. Telegrams "YUSEN"

O.S.K. LINE.
(OSAKA SHOSEN KAISHA)
REGULAR SERVICES TO JAPAN via SINGAPORE AND HONGKONG.

Steamer	Commander	Tons	Arrival	Departure
Argun Maru	N. Ohno	6609	26th Dec	8th Jan.
Ryujin Maru	M. Naito	6152	27th ,,	8th ,,
Burma Maru	H. Meguro	4384	9th Jan.	23rd ,,
Shunko Maru	K. Hirano	5823	18th ,,	1st Feb.

For particulars apply to—
T. OHARA,
Manager,
P. O. Box No. 355,
Phone No. 2150,
Ballard Road, Bombay.

BANKING.

HONGKONG & SHANGHAI BANKING CORPORATION
(Incorporated in Hongkong.)

AUTHORISED CAPITAL	$50,000,000
ISSUED AND FULLY PAID-UP	$20,000,000
RESERVE FUND STERLING ...	£ 3,500,000
SILVER	$24,500,000
RESERVE LIABILITY OF PROPRIETORS	$30,000,000

HEAD OFFICE: HONGKONG.
LONDON OFFICE:
9, Gracechurch Street, E. C.
BOMBAY OFFICE:
40, Churchgate Street.
OTHER BRANCHES.

Amoy	Hongkong	Rangoon
Bangkok	Ipon	Sangon
Batavia	Johore	San Francisco
Calcutta	Kobe	Shanghai
Canton	Kuala Lumpur	Singapore
Chefoo	Lyons	Sourabaya
Colombo	Malacca	Sungei Patani
Dairen	Manila	Tientsin
Foochow	Nagasaki	Tsingtau
Haiphong	New York	Vladivostock
Hamburg	Peking	Yloilo
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Hankow		

CURRENT ACCOUNTS opened and interest allowed half-yearly on daily balance of Rs. 1,000 to Rs. 1,00,000 at 2 per cent. per annum provided the sum accrued amounts to Rs. 5.
FIXED DEPOSITS received for varying periods on terms which may be learnt on application.
DRAFTS GRANTED and BILLS PURCHASED on the principal commercial centres of the world.
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For rules and particulars apply to the MANAGING DIRECTOR.

BANKING.

IMPERIAL BANK OF INDIA
BOMBAY LOCAL HEAD OFFICE:
Bank Street.
BRANCHES
Byculla.—Opposite Parsee Sir[illegible]ue.
Mandvi.—Abdul Rehman Street.
Sandhurst Road.—Junction of Sandhurst and Charni Roads.
SAVINGS BANK.
DEPOSITS.—Sums not exceeding Rs. 5,000 in the aggregate may be deposited in any one year from 1st January to 31st December. Accounts may be opened in the names of two or more persons and the balance made payable to one or more of them, or to the survivor or survivors.
WITHDRAWALS may be made at any time, but not oftener than once in a week. Deposits and withdrawals may be made by post by depositors not residing in the town where the account is kept. Accounts may be transferred to any other office of the Bank free of charge.
SPECIAL DEPOSIT ACOUNTS.—When the balance of an account reaches Rs. 10,000 the depositor may transfer the whole or any portion in multiples of Rs. 2,000 to a special Saving Bank, Deposit Account, subject to three months' notice of withdrawal.
INTEREST is allowed at the rate of four per cent. per annum, on the minimum monthly balances not exceeding Rs. 10,000 of ordinary Savings Bank accounts and at the rate of four-and-a-half per cent. per annum on the daily balances on the special Savings Bank Deposit accounts.
Copies of the Rules can be obtained on application at the Bank.
R. A. DON,
Secretary and Treasurer.

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ESTABLISH 1876.
NO. 35, MEDOWS STREET.
Behind Currency Bank.
Funded Capital Rs. 2,14,100.
Investments in Government and Approved Securities only.
Latest Economy in management, [illegible] supervision as to Rates, Mortality, Investigation and Valuation, is entrusted to an experienced European Actuary.
The object is to make provisions for the widows of subscribers to a monthly pension from Rs. 5 to Rs. 50 without distinction of caste or creed Rates of subscription are very moderate 80 per cent. surrender value in case the wife pre-deceased. Twelve months grace if occupation is lost.
Commission to Canvassers.
For details apply for a copy of Rules to—
GAJANAN SADANAND DESAI,
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CONSUMPTION.
8 YEARS' SUCCESS.
Major writes:—
"I have the greatest faith in the cure as I am convinced that it does all that Mr. Walters claims for it."
REV. G. R. WALTERS
LONAVLA.
visits ORIENT HOTEL, BOMBAY, Every FRIDAY and SATURDAY.

INCOME-TAX & SUPER-TAX
Statutory Statement of Account prepared. Audit of Books of Firms UNDERTAKEN.
B. L. THOSAR,
Public Accountant.
BOMBAY COMMERCIAL COLLEGE.
Kalbadevi Road, BOMBAY.

J. V. Navlakhi & Co.
KANTA BUILDING,
KALBADEVI ROAD, BOMBAY.
Stationery, Drawing and Painting Materials.
Engineering and Surveying Instruments, etc.
RUBBER STAMP MAKERS.
Price List on Application.

FORD PRICE REDUCTION.
5 SEATER TOURING CAR.
NOW AVAILABLE
FOR
Rs. 2,360/-
EASY PAYMENT TERMS AVAILABLE.
SEND FOR PARTICULARS.
TO
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Prof. T. K Gajjar's "Ionic" Remedies.
based on Rational Treatment of Fever, Plague, Cholera, etc.

Fever Drops. (Jwar—Bindu) cheapest and best	1/- and -/8
Ague Mixture for Malaria & Ague, Dengue, &c.	1/
Influenza Preventive and Curative. (Well-known)	1/-
Plague—Cholera Solutions 80 p. c. cure	0/10
Germicide Universal Preventive and water steriliser	0/10
Liver Solution. Best antiseptic, purgative and laxative	1/4

Tooth powder, Ringworm Ointment, Cough pills, Tonic Solution etc.
"Standard" Eau-de-Cologue, Lavender, Pain Balm, Embrocation, etc.
Ask for particulars and catalogue from M. J GAJJAR M. A., F. C. S.
THE IONIC PHARMACY
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ESTABLISHED:—1910.
Dividend declared 1921 .. .. 20%
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The Safest office for Life Insurance for the poor. Premium Re. 1/ or /8/ per month. Active and honest agents required on liberal remuneration. Apply at once to the SECRETARY, 10 Grey Street, CALCUTTA.

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HEAD OFFICE:—12, Dalhousie Square, Calcutta.
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ALL UP-TO-DATE LIFE INSURANCE PLANS.
GUARANTEED BONUS
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Fancy Indigo Serge Suit Rs. 75.
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PROFESSIONAL TAILORS AND GENT'S COMPLETE OUTFITTERS
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J. S. MODY & CO.
AUCTIONEERS.
Apollo Street.

AUCTION SALE OF 4 PARCELS AND 21 LOOSE PEARLS.

Messrs. J. S. MODY and Co., Auctioneers, will sell by Public Auction on MONDAY, the 7th day of January, 1924, at 4 p.m. (S. T.) at their Auction Rooms, next to the Post Office in Apollo Street, Fort, by order of the Office concerned and on account and at the risk of Javeri Jivanchand Dharamchand, an Insolvent.

Parcel No. 45-A—12 strings containing 224 pearls, 164-64 carat 101-89 chows.

Parcel No. 45-B—11 strings containing 97 pearls, 51-74 carat 20-86 chows.

Parcel No. 46—22 strings containing 209 pearls, 100-85 carat 49 chows.

Parcel No. 47—7 strings containing 48 pearls, 52-05 carat 52 chows.

21 Loose Pearls.

Terms:—25 per cent. will be required on the lots being knocked down and the lots taken delivery of the next day on payment of the balance.

J. S. MODY & CO.,
Auctioneers.

Bombay, 3rd January, 1924.

CRAWFORD & CO.
Auctioneers and Commission Agents,
122, Apollo Street, Fort.
Telephone No. 521.

AUCTION SALE OF THE DECEASEDS' SILVER ARTICLES, WEARING APPARELS, ETC.

By the order of H. C. B. Mitchell, Esq., the Administrator-General of Bombay and Administrator of the estate and effects of the following deceaseds, Messrs. CRAWFORD and Co. will sell by Public Auction on MONDAY, the 14th January, 1924, at 3 p.m. (S. T.), at their Rooms, No. 122, Apollo Street, Fort, the following:—

Re. Estate of late Mr. Pragji Bhanji:—Silver trays, cups and saucers, jugs, tumblers, engraved cigarette case, brush, snuff boxes, bowls, armlets, anklets, toe ornaments, spoons, rose sprinkler, etc., etc.

Re. Estate of late Mr. S. Fernando:—Wearing apparels, boots, shoes, etc.

CRAWFORD AND CO.,
Auctioneers.

Bombay, 3rd January 1924.

BENNETT & CO.
120, Apollo Street, Fort.

AUCTION SALE OF BUILDING MATERIALS AT 1ST MARINE STREET.

Under instructions from the Municipal Commissioner for the City of Bombay, Messrs. BENNETT and Co. will, on WEDNESDAY, the 9th instant, sell by Public Auction at 4 p.m. (B T.), at 1st Marine Street.

Building Materials of House No. 109-111, at 1st Marine Street.

AUCTION SALE OF HARDWARE, ETC.

Messrs. BENNETT and Co. will, on SATURDAY, the 5th instant, sell by Public Auction at 3-30 p.m. (S. T.), at their Rooms, No. 120, Apollo Street.

By order of the Bank concerned and on account and at the risk of Messrs. C. Shuderson and Co. of Delhi:—

3 cases containing hammers, combination pliers, crate openers, screw drivers, etc., (per Bridgeport Hardware Mfg. Corp).

2 cases containing L. G., stocks and dies for pipe, little giant pipe wrench, hand-taps, drills, etc., etc.

AT 2-30 P.M. (S. T.).

1 second-hand rubber tyred vis-a-vis.
1 second-hand rubber tyred victoria.
1 second-hand rubber tyred shigram.
1 second-hand rubber tyred Gig (English).
1 second-hand rubber tyred brougham.
1 pair Arab horses, quite in harness.
1 Waler horse in saddle and harness.

BENNETT & CO.,
Bombay, 3rd January, 1924.

MOOSA BROS.
AUCTIONEERS AND HOUSE AGENTS "YUSSUF BUILDING", CHURCHGATE STREET, FORT.

FOR SALE—A RARE OPPORTUNITY FOR PRINCES AND OTHERS.

Offers are invited for a complete Pathe Cinema Machine, very little used in perfect condition. With Screen, Electric Motor and complete accessories. Could be worked by Local current D. C., by a battery or by hand. A real source of pleasure and enjoyment in High Class Social gatherings. The Machine could be seen in working order at the above Rooms, Yusuf Building, Church Gate Street. A Camera with stand in thoroughly working order with a complete set of accessories, brand new and very little used. Could be seen at the above.

MOOSA BROS.,
Auctioneers.

Bombay, 3rd January, 1924.

"MESMERISM & HYPNOTISM"
Complete course, Price Re. 1/8 only. Foreign 2sh. 6d. Published in simple English, Mr. Rati Kanta Bhomick, Headmaster writes from Senhati, Khulna District, "I have become a successful Hypnotist with the help of your book. The methods are far easier and simpler than any other courses with marked difference. Apply to:—The EASTERN HYPNOTIC HOME, Vizagapatam.

AMUSEMENTS.

Excelsior Theatre.
Daily at 6 and 10 p. m.
"ORPHANS OF THE STORM"
Mighty Picture of the French Revolution

Empire Theatre.
Thurs. 3rd Jany. at 6-30, 8-15 & 10 p. m.
Marie Coreli's Masterpiece
"GOD'S GOOD MAN"

Empress Theatre.
Thurs. 3rd Jan. at 6-30, 8-15 & 10 p. m.
"ROMANCE OF TARZAN"

IMPERIAL
presents
To-Night and during this week
Last Instalment of
MADAN SUPER INDIAN SERIAL
"PATNI PARTAP"
featuring
Miss Patience Cooper
Its a picture which every Hindoo family should positively see, includes programme.
Pathe Gazette and selected Comic
Coming Next Week
Kohinoor Super Production full of Thrill! Stunts! Romance!
"KALA-NAG"
A thrilling plot revealing various styles of treacherous fraud of the modern civilization and dreadful assassination for the ardent desire of wealth or passions and Rape and ravishment by atrocious villains. Watch for further announcements.
Daily 5-15, 7, 8-45 & 10-30 p. m. Saturday & Sunday extra shows at 3-30 p. m.
ALWAYS A GOOD SHOW

Under the Patronage of
H. H. MAHARAJA GAEKWAD
OF BARODA.
These Plays will not be Staged Again in Bombay.
Gandharv Natak Mandali
GRANT ROAD
NEW ELPHINSTONE THEATRE
Saturday 5th Jan. 1924 (p.m. 8-30 Night)
Savashayakallol
Sunday 6th Jan. 1924 (p. m. 3 Noon)
Asha Nirasha.
Manager
Gandharv Natak Mandali.

Under Public Patronage
Lalitkaladarsha Sangit Natak Mandali
FOUNDED BY
Late mr. KESHAVRAO BHONSLE.
AMRAOTI:—GANESH THEATRE.
Sat. 5th Jan. 1924 at 9 p.m. (S.T.)
SHAHA-SHIVAJI.
Proprietors,
PENDHARKAR & CHAPEKAR.

NOW ON
BIG SHOW! BIG SHOW!!
CIRCUS.
GRANT ROAD
Govalia Tank.
BOX PLAN AT
PERRY COMPANY
Grant Road.
FREDOON & BURJOOR
DHOBI TALAO.

AMUSEMENTS.

To-day Thursday To-day
3-1-1924
Big Success Big Success
BREAKING RECORD HOUSE DAILY
HUNDREDS REFUSED ADMISSION
FOR WANT OF ACCOMMODATION.
Karlekar's Grand Circus.
LOCATION:—OPEN MAIDAN, PALVA ROAD, GIRGAUM.
Prof. SHANKER RAO
PRESENTS
EUROPEAN AND INDIAN STAR ARTISTES—LADIES AND GENTS ALL REFINED.
A Mammoth Menagerie of Wild Beasts.
The Trained Wild Animals Exhibit by—
THE LION KING
Prof. SHANKER RAO
With his assistants Kera and Kondia. A Marvellous performance and many new astonishing novelties. You should see this great show and get the greatest return for your money.
VISIT KARLEKAR'S
To-Night
MATINEES
EVERY
SATURDAY
SUNDAY
at 5 p. m.
Box Plan at S. ROSE & Co., Ltd.
Popular Prices as Usual.
Prof. SHANKER RAO, Sole Proprietor. M. J. RATNAM, Business Manager.

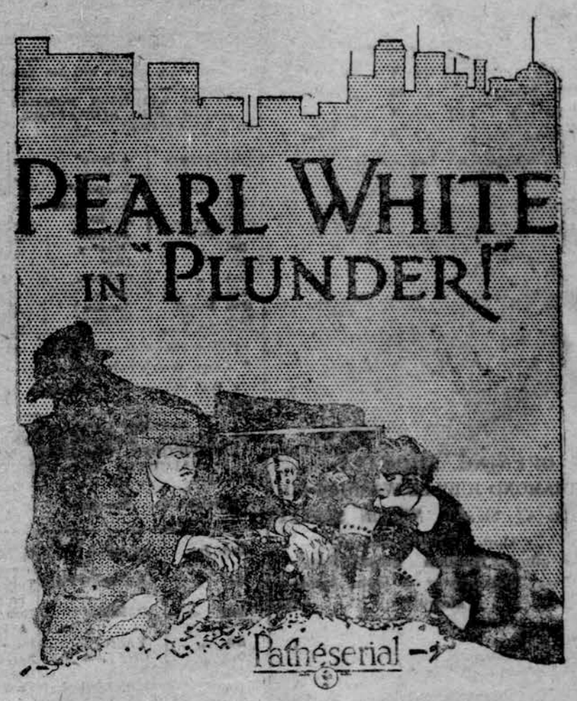
Grand South Indian Musical Entertainment
BY THE
MASTER FLUTIST
Palladam Sanjivi Rao
WITH
ACCOMPANIMENTS
Chinnaswamy Iyer .. .. Fiddle
Swami Iyer .. .. Mridhangam
AT THE
Royal Opera House
between 2-30 and 5-45 p. m. (S. T.)
ON
SUNDAY, the 6th January, 1924.
Book your seats early to avoid disappointment.
TICKETS CAN BE HAD AT:—
The Standard Automobiles Office,
Opp. The Opera House.

AMUSEMENTS.

West-End Cinema
(NEW CHURNEY ROAD).
THE SUPER PRODUCTION OF THE YEAR.
The management of this theatre takes great pride in being able to present to its patrons one of the greatest motion pictures ever produced—the picture that took a year to make, cost a fortune and is worth it?
10 CHAPTERS—10,000 FEET!
"MERRY GO ROUND"
STARRING
MARY PHILBIN
NORMAN KERRY
and a magnificent cast
THE GREATEST LOVE STORY EVER TOLD
UNIVERSAL SUPER JEWEL
"MERRY GO ROUND"
SEE THE TWO-HOUR PICTURE COMPLETE
Starring the screen's new sensational beauty, Mary Philbin, and the screens handsomest lover. Norman Kerry, supported by a huge cast of rare brilliance and played amidst the most lavish settings ever in pictures, this Universal Super-Jewel will hold you enraptured from start to finish.
This is your opportunity to see the year's greatest picture! Don't miss it.
Timings: 5-15, 7, 8-45 and 10-30 p.m. (S.T.)
WEST-END CINEMA (NEW CHURNEY ROAD.)

NOVELTY CINEMA
TO-NIGHT—THIS WEEK!
A beautiful King Vidor Production
A SPECIAL NEW YEAR PICTURE!
A GIRL WITH TWO LIVES!
One life in America—another in India!!
Starring the exquisitely beautiful and the unforgettable Star,
FLORENCE VIDOR
An Amazing Drama With That Something Different Appeal
"DUSK TO DAWN"
5 Reels—5,000 feet—
THE STRANGE ROMANCE OF A TWIN LIFE!
HEART THROBBING SOUL STIRRING MIND STIMULATING
A Cartoon and a two Reel Comedy in the Programme
To-Night—5-15; 7; 8-45 and 10-30 p. m. (S. T.)
NOVELTY CINEMA
(GRANT ROAD, TRAM TERMINUS.)

NOVELTY
Starting SATURDAY Jan. 5th. For Seven Days and Every Week Thereafter for Seven Successive Weeks.
A SERIAL ROMANCE OF NEW YORK'S LIGHTS, NIGHTS AND SIGHTS!



WEALTH—UNTOLD MILLIONS—
Diamonds, rubies, pearls hidden in a cave of mystery under a New York sky-scraper. It will fire your blood to see the adventure and action that center around this fabulous fortune.
See this pulse-quickening romance of love and loot in the heart of New York.
You'll be Amazed, Surprised and Thrilled.
Read the Story in the "Times of India," every Friday. No. 5.

Digitized with financial assistance from the Government of Maharashtra on 11 April, 2017

CLASSIFIED ADVTS.

Readers' Private Short Advertisements are inserted in these columns at the following rates—

FIRST 20 WORDS—ONE RUPEE.

Every additional word—One Anna.

CASH MUST ACCOMPANY ORDER.

The full name and address of the advertiser is required, not necessarily for publication.

Advertisers who do not wish their names and addresses published will be given a Box number. The words "apply Box No. ——, Advertisement Department, "Bombay Chronicle" to be paid for.

Replies to advertisements cannot be forwarded, but can be obtained at the office on production of the voucher.

Answers to advertisements should be addressed as follows:—Box Number ....., Advertisement Department, "Bombay Chronicle" Office, Bombay.

Unclaimed replies to advertisements are destroyed after one month.

SITUATIONS VACANT.

WANTED—A WRITING MASTER for the Bharda New High School, (Waudby Road, Fort). Only those can teach Caligraphy should apply personally to the PRINCIPAL.
A R9367

WANTED—As INSTRUCTOR one B.E., Overseer, one B.Sc., on Rs. 150. Rs. 75, Rs. 50 per month, respectively. MANAGER, CIVIL ENGINEERING COLLEGE, LUDHIANA.
A R9363

WANTED—A LADY DOCTOR H.A.L.C.P.S. or experienced for Mahuva Kathyawar Females Charitable Dispensary. Write RANCHORDAS GANDHI, Ramchandra Building, Princess Street, Bombay, stating salary.
A R9366

WANTED—A LADY GRADUATE with good knowledge of Gujarati for the post of Lady Inspector of Girls' Schools. One with Foreign Training will be preferred. Apply with testimonials, stating terms, before 1st February, 1924, to N. K. DIKSHIT, Commissioner of Education, Baroda, 29th December, 1923.
A18529

WANTED—For the Guru Ramdas Cotton Mills, Amritsar, a WEAVING MASTER, who can supervise the erection of machinery and has an experience of about 15 or 20 years on Winding, Warping and Sizing. Salary according to qualifications. Applications with testimonials should reach the Proprietors before the 15th January, 1924. J. K. BABBAR and Co., AMRITSAR.
A18532

HOUSES & FLATS TO LET

TO LET—Big OFFICE ROOM, GODOWN with Electric light at 42, Cawasji Patel Street. Rent Rs. 50 and 25. Apply within.
C R9347

TO LET—To high caste Hindus, RESIDENTIAL QUARTERS near Thakordwar Road. Apply Box No. 9966, Advt. Dept. "Bombay Chronicle."
C R9365

PHOTOGRAPHY.

PHOTOGRAPHS.

Photographs of general interest are invited from readers from all parts of India for publication in the "Sunday Chronicle." Preference will be given to topical photographs on subjects of political, general, engineering and scientific interest. Accepted photographs will be paid for at usual rates.
All photographs must be sent to the
EDITOR,
"Sunday Chronicle."

MACHINERY, TOOLS, ETC.

FOR SALE—Below cost price 15 B.H.P. CRUDE OIL ENGINE, new in original packing. English make. Box No. 9957 Advt. Dept. "Bombay Chronicle."
K 18531

TRADE ANNOUNCEMENTS.

KATNI
"CASTLE BRAND"
FIREBRICKS.
FIRECLAY.
BOILER SEATING BLOCKS.
FLUE COVERS.

THE FINEST FIRECLAY products manufactured in India and guaranteed to give longer service than any other make. All the above are available for immediate delivery ex our Bombay Godown.

Enquiries and orders will receive our prompt attention.

The Katni Cement and Industrial Co. Ltd.,
C. MACDONALD & CO.,
Agents.
Laxmi Building,
Ballard Road, Fort,
Bombay.
Tel. No. 418. TH

TEXTILATIES AGAIN.

17. Is the word in the English Dictionary?
18. No! but it soon will be.
19. Meaning Textile Mill Stores of good quality.
20. Manufactured at Blackburn.
21. By the firm of Jones Textilaties, Ltd.,
22. And sold at Ismail Building, Hornby Road, Bombay.
23. By Jones Textilaties Export Co., Ltd. Agents:—THE SIZING MATERIALS CO., LTD.
T18527

THE IDEAL BEVERAGE FOR THE INDIAN CLIMATE—The well known Pure Munich Beer "Mathaserbrau"—at 12 per case of 2 doz. quarts or Rs. 24 per case of 4 doz. quarts F. O. R. Bombay from, GENERAL UTILITY PRODUCTS, Wine and Spirit Merchants, Imperial Chambers, Ballard Estate, Bombay.
T R8839

HEN EGG'S HALWA—Royal Tonic food for Winter Season. A positive necessity to all. Excellent in taste and flavour. 1st class Rs. 15, 2nd class Rs. 10 per seer. Expenses extra. Price strictly in advance. NOMANI & CO. No. 27, Shah Sugan Street, Darbhanga.
T 18311

BOOKS AND STAMPS.

MYSTERIES OF THE MOGUL COURT—856 Pages in 8 Parts, Rs. 8 only. List Free. Apply to VALE OFFICE, Pondicherry.
L R9364

STAMPS—PACKETS at Re. 1. Each: 32 Argentine, 20 Australia, 50 Austria Emp. 75 Austria Repub., 50 Bavaria, 40 Belgium, 50 Br. India, 20 Cochin, 47 Danzig, 43 Dominicana, 100 Hungary, 10 Indore, 15 Jind, 24 Luxembourg, 24 Mexico, 15 Patiala, 22 Salvador, 21 Travancore. The lot, all different and excellent value Rs. 17.—IMPERIAL STAMP CO., LTD., Allahabad.
L18528

EDUCATIONAL.

INSTITUTE OF COMMERCE—Estd., 1906 Sound Training in Book-keeping, Banking, Law Auditing etc., for L.C.C. and F.C.R.A. Exams, imparted by Principals A. J. Mukati, F.L.A.A. and R. S. Bharucha, F.C.R.A (late of Kalbadevi S. T. Institute) Enrolment daily. Fees moderate. Classes held Morning and Evening in Kanta Buildings, Kalbadevi Road, Bombay. Prospectus on application.
M TH

FINANCIAL.

WANTED TO ADVANCE Rs. 1,25,000 on Mortgages of immoveable properties. Apply Mr. RANCHHODDAS, C/O Messrs. THAKORDAS and DARU, Solicitors., 40,42, Nanabhai Lane, Hornby Rd., Fort.
R R9369

PROFESSION

LEPROSY AND LEUCODERMA.

10,000 PACKETS FREE.

I have arranged to distribute about 10,000 sample packets of my cure for LEUCODERMA or WHITE LEPROSY to prove its efficacy and to show that the disease is not incurable as supposed. It never fails. The sample packet will be enough to produce wonders in only one inch spot. Write for it at once per V. P. P. for As. 6 to meet the cost of its transmission.

Leprosy and its Treatment.

A close study of this treatise will enable even a lay reader to treat cases of leprosy and all forms of skin disease with success without the assistance of a medical man.

Price Rs. 2. V. P. charges As. 5.

Correspondence in Hindi, Urdu, Bengali or English.

PANDIT AKIPARAM,
Nadibagan Lane Salkia, CALCUTTA.

PUBLIC NOTICES.

GOVERNMENT ANNOUNCEMENTS:—Legal and Public Notifications are published in these columns at the following rates:—

	Per column inch per insertion.
1st Insertion	Rs. 7-8-0
2nd Insertion	Rs. 5-8-0
3rd Insertion	Rs. 4-8-0
4th and subsequent insertion	Rs. 2-8-0

Mofussil advertisers are requested to send remittance in advance, and state clearly, whether they wish to insert their advertisements in these columns or in the classified short advertisement column.

NOTICE.

OFFERS ARE INVITED for the purchase of the Central Khilafat Committee's following properties:—

Lot No. 1.—Stock of TIMBER, lying at the Chhotani Saw Mills Sewri.

Lot No. 2.—Stock of HARDWARE, lying at Chinch Bunder Godown.

Lot No. 3.—LANDS, BUILDINGS, MACHINERY and STORES of the Chhotani Saw Mills and Siding.

Forms of offer and conditions of sale in respect of Lot No. 3 and lists of goods comprised in lots 1 and 2 above can be had from the undersigned at the "Bombay Chronicle" Press.

The undersigned do not bind themselves to accept the highest or any other offer.

Intending purchasers will be allowed to inspect the goods comprised in Lots Nos. 1 and 2 on a previous application.

The last date for sending in the offers is the 31st day of January, 1924.

Offers can be sent for any one or more of the aforesaid three lots.

OMAR SOBANI
MOULVI MAHOMEDALLY
143, Medows Street Fort, Bombay.
18534

NOTICE.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that the business of Coal Merchants, Bunkering Contractors and Landing, Shipping and Forwarding Agents which we were carrying on under the name style and firm of Nanu N. Bharucha and Co., at 209, Frere Road, Bombay, has been DISSOLVED as and from the 31st day of December 1923.

All persons, who may be indebted to the said firm are hereby requested to pay up the amounts due by them to the said firm at the above address.

Dated this 1st day of January, 1924.
NANU N. BHARUCHA,
KEKOBAD CAWASJEE SHROFF.
R9341

NOTICE.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that the partnership business subsisting between me and Mr. Nanu N. Bharucha as regards the business of Coal Merchants, Bunkering Contractors and Landing Shipping and Forwarding Agents carried on in the name of Nanu N. Bharucha and Co., at 209, Frere Road, Bombay, has been DISSOLVED as and from the 31st day of December, 1923. I the undersigned will carry on the business as Coal Merchants Bunkering Contractors and Landing Shipping and Forwarding Agents henceforward under the name and style of K. C. Shroff and Co.

Dated this 31st day of December, 1923.
KEKOBAD CAWASJEE SHROFF.
R9336

NOTICE OF REMOVAL.

MESSRS. GREGSON, BATLEY & KING Architects, are removing their office from King's Building, Hornby Road, on the 1st January, 1924, from which date their address will be:—

GREGSON, BATLEY & KING,
Architects and Surveyors,
Chartered Bank Buildings,
Esplanade Road, BOMBAY.
C18514

IMPERIAL BANK OF INDIA.

A BRANCH of the Bank will be OPENED on THURSDAY, the 3rd instant, at Jaipur, under the charge of Mr. A. R. Chisholm.

By Order,
R. A. DON,
Secretary and Treasurer.
Bombay, 2nd January, 1924.
18535

CARBON PRODUCTS, LIMITED.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that the THIRD ANNUAL ORDINARY GENERAL MEETING of the Share-holders of the above Company, will be held at the Registered Office of the Company, Akbar Building, 203-205, Hornby Road, Fort, Bombay, on THURSDAY, the 10th day January, 1924, at 3-30 p.m. (S. T.) to transact the following business:—

(1) To receive and adopt the Audited Statement of accounts, for the period ended 30th June, 1923.
(2) To appoint Directors in the place of those who retire by rotation but who are eligible for re-election.
(3) To appoint Auditors for the current year, and to fix their remuneration.

The TRANSFER BOOKS of the Company, will be CLOSED, from THURSDAY, the 3rd day of January, 1924 to THURSDAY, the 17th day of January, 1924, inclusive.

By Order of the Board,
for Carbon Products Limited,
JAFFER HAJEEBHOY & CO.
Secretaries, Treasurers and Agents.
Bombay, 6th November, 1923.
18513

SHIPPING.

ARRIVALS.

Jan. 2.

S S Berne, Wright, Rangoon.
S S City of Newcastle, [illegible], Liverpool.

The following vessels obtained their port-clearances yesterday:
S S Orna, Partridge, Karachi.
S S Bamora, Beru, Busreh.

The following vessels began to load yesterday:—
Steamer Lima Maru for Kobe.
Steamer Nagpur for Kobe.
Steamer Kidderpore for Kobe
Steamer Soudan for Kobe
Steamer Othello for Antwerp
Steamer Clan Colquhon for Antwerp.
Steamer Goldenfels for Antwerp.
Steamer Ahmeli for Persian Gulf.
Steamer Karagola for Durban.
Steamer Orna for Karachi.
Steamer Pasha for Calcutta.

S S Berne:—The Shaw Wallace Company's steamer Berne, 1899 tons, Captain A S Wright, arrived in harbour yesterday from Rangoon, with a cargo of kerosine oil.

S S City of New Castle:—The City Line steamer City of New Castle, 4462 tons, Captain G A Fern, arrived in harbour yesterday from Liverpool, with a general cargo.

S S Bamora:—The B I S N Company's steamer Bamora, 1878 tons, Captain S K Baird, will sail to-day from harbour for Busreh, with a general cargo and passengers.

S S Orna:—The B I S N Company's steamer Orna, 2997 tons, Captin H Partridge, will sail to-day from harbour for Karachi, with a general cargo.

VESSELS IN THE BOMBAY DOCKS.

WEDNESDAY, December 2.)
ALEXANDRA DOCK.

Shed.
1 Canara 3889 K'chi 9/1 M M and Co.
2 Mantua, 5889, London, 5/1, M M. & Co.
3 Vendelia, 2,698, N.F. N. F. Graham & Co.
4 Clan Macmillan, 4109, M Coast, N. F. J. F. and Co.
6 Arzun Maru 4040, Kobe 8/1, O S Kaisha.
8 Wakasa Maru 3804 Kobe 4/1 N Y Kaisha.
8 Ryujin Maru 3847 Japan, N F O S Kaisha.
Jetty Karagala 3647 Durban 9/1 M M & Co.
9 Swazi 3174 K'chi 5/1 F F Campbell & Co.
10 Baron Cawdor, 3677 Japan, 3/1/24, N Y. Kaisha.
10 Gerania 3143 K'chi 4/1, L. Triestino.
11 Meerkerk 4886, Cal. 7/1, E D S & Co.
14 Tevere 4441, Trieste 1/1/24 L, Triestino.
14 Stornest 2452 Hull, N F T M & Co.
15 Mirzapore 4134 Kobe, N F, M M & Co.
16 Clan Monroe 3696, Coast ports, J F & Co.
16 Soudan 4218 N.F., M M & Co.
17 Gudrum Maersk Genova, 3037, N. F. Graham & Co.

VICTORIA DOCK.
2 Karachi, 124 Verawal N F, R E Collins & Co.
4 Kilindini 129 Aleppy, N.F. R E Collins & Co.
5 Accra 1751, N F, D M Khandwani.

PRINCE'S DOCK.
B Bamora 1878 Busra 3/1 M M and Co.
C and R C/Batavia, 3,572 K'chi, 4/1, K N and Co.
F Sirsa 3387 N F, N.F., M M & Co
K Umsinga 1869 Leith 4/1 Graham and Co.
N S Nevada 2079 Dunkirk N. F. Graham & Co.
P Clan Colquhoun 3760, N F, N F, J Finlay and Co.

LIST OF STEAMERS EXPECTED FOR BOMBAY.

BRITISH MAIL STEAMERS.

Plassy due about 4th January, Agent P and O S N Co.
Mooltan due about 11th January, Agent P and O S N Co.
Delta due about 18th January, Agent P and O S N Co.
Naldera due about 25th January, Agent P and O S N Co.
Malwa due about 1st February, Agent P and O S N Co.
Maloja due about 8th February, Agent P and O S N Co.
Mantua due about 15th February, Agent P and O S N Co.
China due about 22nd February, Agent P and O S N Co.
S S Caledonia due about 29th February, Agent P and O S N Co.
Mongolia due about 7th March, Agent P and O S N Co.
Kaiser-i-Hind due about 14th March Agent P and O S N Co.
Devanha due about 21st March, Agent P and O S N Co.
Malwa due about 28th March Agent P and O S N Co.
Narkunda due about 4th April Agent P and O S N Co.
Macedonia due about 11th April, Agent P and O S N Co.
Plassy due about 18th April, Agent P and O S N Co.
Mantua due about 25th April, Agent P and O S N Co.

FROM LONDON.
Dalgoma due about 14th January, Agent B I S N Co.
Moravada due about 4th January, Agent B I S N Co.
Jeypore (not fixed) Agent B I S N Co.
Lahore (not fixed) Agent B I S N Co.
Mandala, due about 18th January, Agent B I S N Co.
Dumana, due about 1st February Agent B I S N Co.

FROM LIVERPOOL.
Massilia due about 7th January, Agent W and A Graham Co.
Circassia due about 28th January, Agent W & A Graham Co.
Olympia due about 5th February, Agent W & Graham Co.
Castalia due about 24th Februry, Agent W and A Graham Co.
Branksome Hall, due about 16th January, Agent K N Co.
City of Yokohama (not fixed), Agent K N Co.
Clan Malcolm due about 21st January, Agents J F Co.
City of Nagpur due about 29th January, Agent K N Co.
City of Harvard due about 9th February, Agent K N Co.
City of Valencia due about 19th February, Agent K N Co.
City of Simla due about 9th March, Agent K N Co.
Elysia due about 13th March, Agent W and A Graham Co.
City of Calcutta due about 19th March, Agent K N Co.
California due about 19th March, Agent W and A Graham Co.
City of Karachi due about 29th March, Agent K N Co.

FROM HAMBURG.
Falkenfels due about 12th January, Agent W and A Graham Co.
Asanfels due about 16th January, Agent W and A Graham Co.
Wildenfels due about 25th January, Agent W and A Graham Co.

FROM ROTTERDAM.
Beederkerk due about 12th January, Agents E D Sassoon Co.
Konderkerk due about 2nd February Agent E D Sassoon Co.
Streetkerk due about 23rd February, Agent E D Sassoon Co

FROM GOTHENBURG.
Japan due about 16th January, Agent W and A Graham Co.

FROM HULL.
Arioste (not fixed), Agent J F Co.

FROM TRIESTE.
Pilsna due about 18th January, Agent L T Co.
Brenta due about 28th January, Agent L T Co.
Aussa due about 13th January, Agent L T Co.

FROM GENOA.
Aquileia due about 3rd January, Agent M Italiana.
Capodimonte due about 12th January, Agent M Italiana.

FROM NEW YORK.
City of Benares due about 3rd January, Agent W and A Graham Co.
Demerara due about 8th January, Agent Volkart Bros.

FROM KOBE, ETC.
Penang Maru due about 3rd January Agent N Y Kaisha.
Burma Maru due about 11th January, Agent O S Kaisha.
Valentino Cod adue about 26th January, Agent M Italiana.
Genoa due about 3rd February, Agent M Italiana.
Castle Porziano due about 18th February, Agent M Italiana.
Yomei Maru due about 11th January, Agent N Y K.
Tamba Maru due about 18th January, Agent N Y K.
Genoa Maru due about 18th January, Agent N Y K.

FROM CHINA.
Kaiser-i-Hind due about 11th January, Agent P and O S N Co.
Sicilia due about 5th February Agent P and O S N Co.

FROM DURBAN.
Karapara due about 14th January, Agent B I S N Co.
Khandala due about 27th January, Agent B I S N Co.

FROM DURBAN.
Duns Law (not fixed), Agent W and A Graham Co.
Tregarthen (not fixed), Agent B I S N Co.

EXPORTS.

Jan. 2.

S S Stornest for Hull:—50 cwt myrabollams, G Monji and Co.

S S Stornest for Antwerp:—62 cwt gum Arabic, E Virjee and Co.; 110 bales Indian raw cotton, Kilachand Devchand; 26 bales hemp, G Manjee.

S S Stornest for Ghent:—220 bales Indian raw cotton, Volkart Bros.; 220 bales Indian raw cotton, Bhaidas Carsondas; 220 bales Indian raw cotton, Langley and Co. 100 bales Indian cotton, Bhaidas Cursandas.

S S Plassy for London—4 cases country medicines (Karachi Bank) Samuel Fritze and Co.

S S Tevere for Varna:—11 bales cotton yarn, W H Brady.

S S Tevere for Falatz:—9 bales cotton yarn, W H Brady.

S S Mantua for Marseilles:—105 cwt gum Kadaya, Padamsee Koowarjee; 500 cwt ground nuts, Volkart Bros.

S S Sierra Nevada for Dunkirk—220 bales Indian raw cotton, Louis Drewfus.

S S Swazi for New York:—2000 cwt castor seed, Volkart Bros.; 200 cwt castor seed, Gorio Ltd. 1500 cwt myrobollams, B Damjee; 650 cwt myrobolams, C Jivanlal and Co. 315 cwt gum Arabic Narsi Muljee; 350 bales Indian cotton F P, F F Campbell and Co.

S S Trematon for Dunkirk:—110 bales Ind. raw cotton, Japan Cotton T Co.; 55 bales Indian raw cotton, T M Kaisha; 770 bales Indian raw cotton F P, F F Campbells; 110 bales Indian raw cotton, Louis Dreyfus; 88 bales Indian raw cotton, G K Kaisha.

S S Trematon for Havre—220 bales Indian raw cotton, The Bombay Co.; 220 bales Indian raw cotton F P, F F Campbells; 110 bales Indian raw cotton, G Chachaty.

S S Gerania for Venice:—4 bales Indian raw cotton, Volkart Bros; 74 bales Indian raw cotton, Rally Bros.; 220 bales Indian raw cotton, Vurdhaman Bros.; 440 bales Indian raw cotton, Hirjee Nensey; 50 bales Indian raw cotton, B Meyer and Co.

S S Gerania for Trieste—15 bales dry salted cow hides, H M Halim; 331 bales Indian raw cotton, E Gordhardas; 110 bales Indian raw cotton, Vurdhaman Bros; 30 bales Indian raw cotton, G K Kaicha.

S S Gudrun Maersk for Barcelona:—250 bales Indian raw cotton, The Bombay Co., 650 bales Indian raw cotton, G K Kaisha; 50 bales Indian raw cotton Vurdhaman Bros.

S S Gudrun Maersk for Genoa:—110 bales Indian raw cotton J A Begbie and Co.

S S Wakasa Maru for Hongkong:—80 cwt. khisimiss, Ebrahim and Co., 69 cwt hangda, Ebrahim and Co., 88 cwt gum olibanum, C Abdool Rahaman and Sons; 5 bales khismiss, A Dutee; 1 bale Indian cotton carpet, M. Santdas.

S S Wakasa Maru for Yokkaichi—500 bales Indian raw cotton, H K Kaisha; 200 bales Ind. raw cotton G K Kaisha.

S S Wakasa Maru for Kobe:—1200 bales Indian raw cotton, T M Kaisha; 304 bales Indian raw cotton Rally Bros.; 700 bales Ind raw cotton, Y K Kaisha; 39 cwt gum M H Dehadasti.

S S Wakasa Maru for Nagoya:—800 bales Indian raw cotton, Y K Kaisha.

S S Wakasa Maru for Shanghai:—600 bales Indian raw cotton Y K Kaisha.

S S Baron Choudar for Osaka:—1000 bales Indian raw cotton, Toyo Menka Kaisha.

S S Alipore for Kobe:—1000 bales Indian raw cotton, R D Tata.

S S Arjun Maru for Kobe:—1500 bales Ind. raw cotton, G K Kaisha.

S S Arjun Maru for Yokkaichi:—2000 bales Indian raw cotton, G K Kaisha.

S S Pigugin Maru for Kobe:—1500 bales Ind raw cotton, G K Kaisha.

COTTON DEPRESSION.

BOMBAY MILLS CLOSING DOWN.

ABOUT 5000 MEN LIKELY TO BE AFFECTED.

After the notice given by the Dinshaw Petit Mill and Bomanji Petit Mill recently to their employees that owing to the trade depression the mills will be closed down from the 31st of January 1924, another big mill of the city has given similar notice to its operatives. In this case, the Emperor Edward Mill situate at Mazagaon is the mill which is sorely affected owing to the present depressing situation. On Wednesday morning the management has posted a notice intimating their operatives that their employment in the mill will be terminated with effect from the 31st of January 1924. The management, it appears, have been compelled to take this drastic action owing to the present depression in the textile industry now prevailing. If the situation improves by the end of this month, there is a probability of the mill continuing its operations on such scale as the circumstances permit. In that case the services of only such men would be engaged as might be necessary from the old hands. In all about 5000 men will be affected by this sudden closing up of the above named three mills which are under the agency of Petits.

THE MATUNGA WORKSHOPS.

The workmen of the Matunga Workshops who had been locked out so far resumed work on Wednesday. All the workmen were present at the gates before 8 a.m. and when the gates were opened they quietly and peacefully entered the workshops and resumed their duty. They were apparently in a jovial mood as the lock-out terminated so suddenly and without affecting their future prospects. It is hoped however that the railway company would show the same charity in future as they have manifested in throwing open the workshops and not penalize anybody indiscriminately for the recent unpleasant incident.

IMPORTS.

S S City of Poona from Liverpool. Agent Killick Nixon and Co.:—297 bales cotton, 447 cases cotton, 32 bales cotton yarn, 123 cases cotton yarn, 19 cases artificial silk, 153 cases soap, 1600 boxes soap, 3890 bundles galvd can sheets, 380 bundles galvd. plain sheets, 36 cases wool tops, 3211 bundles steel hoops, 495 kegs paint, 139 cases colour, 92 pieces plates and angles, 137 bundles plates and angles, 88 pieces channel, 18 trusses hair belting, 40 D/bags ship chain, 1128 boxes tin plates, 15 coils rope, 568 coils galvd. wire, 125 bundles galvd. flat sheets, 37 bundles truss wire, 84 cases cigarettes, 252 pulleys, 551 cases canned goods, 70 slaps aluminium fabric, 23 bundles Electrical goods, 114 casks Epsom salt, 19 bales wool, 404 bales old newspaper, 8 cases Tiles, 20 cases carbonate of magnasia 93 cases Biscuits, 50 bundles yellow metal sheets, 39 solid tires, 1965 bundles steel boiler plates, 328 bags dogs piles, 315 cases Brandy, 100 bags Nitrate of Ammonia, 69 axle arms, 12 cases earthen ware, 7 crates earthenware, 20 bags Glue, 50 bags sulphate of ammonia, 340 casks China clays, 100 bundles copper sheets, 80 kegs quase, 46 cases bacon and ham, 25 coils lead pipe, 20 bundles lead pipe, 50 drums bleaching powder, 137 pieces Girdars, 134 cases rivets 192 drums oil, 280 cases mineral Lub. oil, 65 drums mineral lub. oil, 20 cases mineral lub. grease 149 pieces W I Tubing 150 bundles W I Tubing, 15 cases bolts and Nuts, 13 cases bolts and nuts, 27 bales canvass, 28 cases canvas, 100 cases horse shoe, 950 bundles steel rods, 1000 bundles steel wire, 150 bundles springs, 150 pieces springs, 100 barrels gum Rosai 190 pairs wheel and axles, 22 cases plates, 75 tin ingots, 93 pigs lead, 148 cases medicines, 25 cases rum, 50 coils galvd. Fencing wire

From Port Said:—1050 bags almonds.

From Naples:—8332 baskets potatoes, 930 bags potatoes.

S S Alipore from Rangoon:—11471 bags Rice, 74250 pieces teak scantling, 16079 bundles teak scantling, 900 pieces planks 207 bars Pig lead, 2250 candles 175 cases cutch, 2150 pieces teak squares, 462 pieces square ends, 613 pieces Teak sleepers, 1103 bundles teak tea boards, 173 pieces teak tea board, 729 bundles teak Battens, 674 crates Lab oil, 561 bags white beans, 369 pieces teak parts.

From Moulmein:—4501 pieces teak scantling, 7850 bundles teak scantlings, 77 bundles J W Battens, 988 pieces Pyinkadoebilga sleepers, 134 pieces teak sleepers, 100 pieces teak squares, 2216 pieces J W Posts, Planks 24892 J W Scantlings, 6928 bundles J W Scantlings, Scantling, 6928 bundles J W Scantlings.

DOUBLE THE HEALTH OF YOUR TOWN.

READ THIS & READ AGAIN.

Let us see that your children are properly equipped in mind and body so as to be fully prepared to take advantage of their heritage.

DOUBLE THE HEALTH OF YOUR TOWN—One of the foremost things to which the Civilised world is going to devote more serious attention than ever before.

Therefore anything that will improve the condition of the Deformed children must be welcomed by all of us. If your child is suffering from any deformity, such as Spinal Curvature, Infantile Paralysis, Scrofula, Curve Legs, Club Foot or any other kind of Deformity and also Umbilical Hernia, and any other Rupture, please do not fail to call at our place and you will see how hundreds of deformed children are attended by us

Along with our Deformity Institution we have our complete X-Ray department where we examine, if necessary, the patients under X-Rays for accurate and Scientific diagnosis.

SUPERINTENDENT,
The Zander Orthopedic and Medico-Electric Institute
(N. POWELL & Co.)
Lamington Road, BOMBAY.

COMMERCIAL.

MONEY MARKET.

EXCHANGE QUOTATIONS.

Bombay, Jan. 2.

B. C. RATE—
Bank's selling T T 1/5 3/16.
Bank's selling D D 1/5 7/32.

LONDON—
Bank's selling T T 1/5 3/16.
Bank's selling D D 1/5 7/32.
Bank's buying 3 M/st D A 1/5 1/2.
Bank's buying T T 1/5 1/4.
Bank's buying D D 1/5 9/32.

PARIS—
Bank's selling D D Frcs. 586.
Bank's buying 3 M/st D A Frcs. 636
Bank's buying D D Frcs. 626.

JAPAN—
Bank's selling T T Rs. 149½.
Bank's buying 60 D/st D F Rs. 143½.

HONGKONG—
Bank's selling D D Rs. 165.

SHANGHAI—
Bank's selling D D Rs. 237.

SINGAPORE—
Bank's selling D D Rs. 165.

NEW YORK—
Bank's selling D D Rs. 325.

CROSS RATES—
London—New York Dol. 4.32½.
London—Paris Frcs. 84.50.
London—Switzerland Frcs. 24.70.
London—Brussels Frcs. 96.20.
London—Rome Liras 100.00.

TONE OF EXCHANGE—
Steady market.

LOCAL EXCHANGE QUOTATIONS.

	Bombay Jan 2. Market Rates.
Bank Telegraphic	1/5 3/16
Bank Demand	1/5 7/32
Bks. Acceptance 3m/s	1/5 1/2
Bks. Demand	580
Canadian Dollars	325
Hongkong Dollars	165
Shanghai	237
Japan	149 1/2
Singapore	165

Market—Steady.

	London, Jag. 1.
Bombay 3 per cent.	—
Bar Silver Spot	33 1/2
„ „ 2 months hence	32 13/16

Closing Tone of Silver—Little buying very little offering Quiet
Discount, Bank of England Rate 4 per cent since 5th July 1923.

Interest day to day loans	1 1/2
Interest 7 day Market loans	23/8
Bar Gold	£4 15/8 Steady
Telegraphic Transfer	„ 1 5 1/4

EXCHANGE ON CONTINENTAL CENTRES MIDDLE QUOTATIONS.

London, Dec. 31.

Exchange on London in Paris	—
„ „ „ „ Germany	—
„ „ „ „ Italy	100,30
Stockholm	16.36
Christiania	29.65
Amsterdam	11.39
Switzerland	24.78
Belgium	—
Athens	—

Liverpool, Dec. 31.

Demand Bills .. 4,31.62

DISCOUNTS.

London, Dec. 31.

DISCOUNT Bank Bills 3 m/st	3 5/16
„ Indian Bank Bills 6 m/st	3 9/16
„ Fine Trade Bills 3 „	4 1/2
„ „ „ „ 6 „	4 3/4
6 per cent. Rentes	24 3/4

BULLION.

Bombay, Jan. 2.

Sovereigns ready Rs. 15/12/6.
Sovereigns forward Rs. 15/13/6.
Bar gold ready, Rs. 25/4/6.
Bar gold forward, Rs. 25/4/6.
Bar gold 2nd settlement Rs. 25/4/9.
Bar silver ready Rs. 79/13.
Bar silver 1st settlement Rs. 80/3.
Bar silver 2nd settlement Rs. 80/5.

London, Jan. 1.

Bar gold ready s. 95-8.
Silver ready d. 33-8.
Silver forward d. 32-13.

TONE OF SILVER—
India bought. London speculators buying to cover sales, Market closed with buyers at to-day's price.

GOLD.

Bombay, Jan. 2.

Ready—25—5—0

	Opening	Highest.	Lowest.	At 6 p.m.
Vaida.	..	..	..	25—1—6
Magsar	..	..	..	..
Posh	25—4—3	..	25—4—6	25—1—6

Gaji Mandi.
Magsar —
Posh 0—4—3
Tone—Market Steady.

SILVER.

Bombay, Jan 29.

Ready—73—14—0

	Opening	Highest	Lowest.	At 6 p m.
Vaida	..	..	..	..
Magsar	79—10—0	79—10—0	79—10	79—10—0
Posh	80— 3—0	80—4—0		80—4—0

Gaji Mandi.
Magsar —
Posh 1—0—0
Tone—Market Steady.

BOMBAY STOCK EXCHANGE.

GOVERNMENT SECURITIES.

Bombay, Jan. 2.

3½ per cent Government Paper Rs. 63/2.
5 per cent War Loan Rs. 99/10.
5 per cent Loan due 1933 Rs. 96.
5 per cent Tax Free Loan due 1945-55 Rs. 95/2.
4 per cent Conversion Loan Rs. 83.
5½ per cent Bonds due 1925 Rs. 102.
5½ per cent Bonds due 1928 Rs. 102/4.
6 per cent Bonds due 1927 Rs. 100/10.
6 per cent Bonds due 1930 Rs. 101/10.
6 peg cent Bonds due 1932 Rs. 102/14.
5½ per cent Bombay Development Loan due 1950 Rs. 102.
4 per cent Port Trust due 1974 Rs. 74.
4 per cent Port Trust due 1969 Rs. 101.
4 per cent Municipal due 1974 Rs. 74.
6 per cent Municipal due 1929-49 Rs. 101.
4 per cent Improvement Trust due 1974 Rs. 74.

BOMBAY MARKET.

COTTON

(From our Correspondent.)

BOMBAY, Jan. 2.

Yesterday Reuter reported 24 to 30 points higher in New York futures. The market advanced on shorts covering by Wall Street, whilest Liverpool had been closed.

So far as we can judge the market there appears to be no room for a decline as the crop is apparently smaller than was originally anticipated whilst the demand continues to be brisk. At the moment the market keeps very steady and although the ready demand is good, buyers unfortunately do not feel inclined to follow the rise in the forward market.

In sympathy with the advance in New York futures, the Marwari Bazar opened this noon, steady at Rs. 666/- for fully good M.G. Broach April/May and on selling by offices and Marwari jobbers the rate gave way to Rs. 662½. From this level, the prices improved to Rs. 664½ on miscellaneous buying, but towards the close of the Bazar on selling by Commission Houses and Marwari Shroffs, the rate eased again to Rs. 662 at 3-30 p.m. At the Cotton Depot, however, the market opened at Rs. 659/- touching Rs. 660/- declined to Rs. 657½ on selling by a Japan House and closed quiet at Rs. 658½ at 5-30 p.m.

Fine M.G. Oomra Dec./Jan. opened at Rs. 631/-, and going down by a rupee, advanced sharply to Rs. 633/- on offices and general buying, but went down again to Rs. 629/- at 3-30 p.m. on selling by a Japan House. Whilst Oomra March opening at Rs. 625, advancing to Rs. 627/-, closed easy at Rs. 623/-. F.G.M.G. Bengal was nominally quoted at Rs. 552/- for January and Rs. 549/- for March delivery.

Our market for ready cotton was kept closed for last two days owing to New Year Holiday.

To-day's tenders for the following descriptions are as under:—

	To-day	Up-to-date
Bengal		
Bengal Sind Punjab Oomra Fine.	200	200
Berar.	200	200
C. P. I	200	200
C. P. II	Nil	100
	400	500

COTTON BAZAR CLOSING QUOTATIONS (5-30 P. M.)

Bombay, Jan. 2.

Fully Good Broach	April May	658 1/2
Fully Good Bengal	Dec. Jan.	548
„	March	545
Fine Oomra	Dec. Jan.	626
Fine Oomra	March	620

SPOT QUOTATIONS.

Bombay, Jan. 2.

Description, Super-Fine	Fine	F. Good	Good
M. G. Bengal and Sind Punjab	590	580	565
M. G. Oomra No. 3	660	650	635
M. G. Central Provinces No. 1	690	680	665
M. G. Central Provinces No. 2	675	665	650

E. I. C. ASSN. QUOTATIONS.

Bombay, Jan. 2.

Fully Good Broach	April/May	658
Fully Good Bengal	Dec./Jan.	548
Fully Good Bengal	March	544
Fine Oomra	Dec./Jan.	626
Fine Oomra	March.	620

PATEL BROTHERS' REPORT.

Messrs. Patel Brothers' report dated January 2, says:—

New York market 31st December 1923.

Previous Close	Delivery	Closing Prices	Since Previous close.
34.95	Jan.	35.20	+25
35.36	Mar.	35.60	+24
35.50	May	35.80	+30
34.60	July	34.73	+23
28.77	Oct	28.86	+09

Telegraphic market advices: March highest 35.71, lowest 35.02, range .69 points. Wall St. shorts covering on better stock market.

New York market 1st January 1924 was closed.

Liverpool market 31st December 1923 and 1st January 1924 was closed.

AMERICAN MARKETS.

New York, Dec. 31.

Day's Receipts at all U.S.Ports	—	37,000
„ Exports to Great Britain	—	34,000
„ „ Continent	—	13,000
Futures at New York	—	—
„ „ „ March,	—	35.30 +.24
„ „ „ May.	—	35.30 +.30
„ „ „ July.	—	34 .97 —.13
„ „ „	—	—
Spot Cotton at New York	—	36 .70 +.25
Spot Cotton at New Orleans	—	35.50 unchgd

SHARES.

Bombay, Jan. 2.

There was a notable fall in Indore Malwa, Central Indian and Swadeshi shares. Market closed quiet owing to continued high prices in Cotton.

The following are the closing rates:—

BANKS.

Imperial 1375, India 82, Central Bank 25 and Eastern Bank 71.

COTTON MILLS.

Ah. Advance 440n, Bombay Cotton 610, Bombay Dyeing 807/8, Century 410, Cent. India 508/12, Colaba Land 155, Coorla 152/8xd, Crescent 208/12xd, Edw. Sassoon 230, Elphinstone 52/8, Fazulbhoy 860xd, Finlay 725, Globe 77/8, Gokak 110, Ind. Bleaching 191/4, Ind. Malwa 420, Kastoorchand 197, Khatao 280, Kohinoor 1400n, Luxmi Cotton 5350, Madhowji Kohinoor 1400n, Luxmi Cotton 5350, Madhowji 265, Mathuradas 375, M. Petit 3100, Morarji 4000xd, New Great 5505, New City 405, Pabani 375, Pearls 565xd, Phoenix 472/8, Premier 92/8, Shapurji 222/8, Simplex 347/8xd, Swan 850, Swadeshi 505, Tata Mill 410 and Vishnu Cotton 2000.

MISCELLANEOUS.

Alcock 270, B. Burma 275, B. Burma N. I. 63/12n, Bt. Burma pet 5/3, B. Tramway 90, By. Steam 88/12, Bundi Cement 10/4, Katni Ord. 85, Katni Defd. 200n, New India 13/12, Shivrajpur 37/8, Tata Iron Ord. 28/12, Tata Iron Defd. 108/12, Tata Hydro 685xd, Scindia Steam 2/13.

Futures : Mar.	35.68 +.30
„ „ May	35.40 +.25
Fair Rio Coffee (No. 7 quality)	10 11/16
Silver Foreign mined	34 1/4

LINSEED.

London, Dec 31

LINSEED Calcutta Pure Basis Bags Apl./May Reselles	£ 18 7/8

Tone—Steady nothing doing.

RAW LINSEED OIL Naked spot net	
„ Months Dec./Value	£ 42/3
„ Buyrs, etc. Jan./Apl. Value	„ 33 1/8

WHEAT AND SEEDS.

Bombay, Jan. 2

The following are to-day's closing rates as issued by the Bombay Grain Merchants Associations—

Ready.	Basis Terms Rs. a. p.	Rail Delivery. Rs. a. p.
Wheat, White Delhi 70-30	41 0 0	6 8 0
Wheat, White Cawnpore 70-30	38 0 0	6 4 0
Wheat, Karachi Bangia	43 0 0	6 12 0
Rapeseed, Brown Delhi	10 8 0	11 0 0
Rapeseed, Brown Cawnpore	10 8 0	11 0 0
Rapeseed, Yellow Cawnpore	11 0 0	11 8 0
Linseed, Brown Bold	13 10 0	14 2 0
Linseed, Brown Thin	13 4 0	13 12 0
Teaseed, White 80-13	80 0 0	10 14 0
Teaseed, Cajar 75-23	75 0 0	14 14 0
Teaseed, Cajar 60-40	70 0 0	14 8 0
Teaseed, Black	68 0 0	13 12 0
Poppyseed, White	12 12 0	13 12 0
Groundnuts	72 0 0	14 8 0
Mowraseed	9 8 0	9 8 0
Barley	31 0 0	
Castorseed	73 0 0	
Cotton Seeds Ready	41 0 0	5 12 0
Delivery Forward.	Rs. a. p.	
Wheat, April/May	7 4 3	
Linseed, April/May	12 5 6	
Groundnuts D J.	72 8 0	
Teaseed Gajar 85-15 J/F	15 14 0	

METAL—LOCAL MARKET.

BRASS.

Bombay, Jan 2

	per md.	Rs. a. p.
Brass, English	3/4	66 0 0
Brass	1/	64 12 0
Brass	1 1/4	64 12 0
Brass	1 1/2	64 12 0
Brass	1 3/4	64 12 0
Brass	2/	64 12 0

COPPER.

	per md.	Rs. a. p.
Copper, English	3/4	71 0 0
Copper	1/	71 0 0
Copper	1 1/4	71 0 0
Copper	1 1/2	71 0 0
Copper, American	1 1/3	71 8 0
Copper	1 3/4	74 8 0
Copper	2/	74 8 0
Japanese Copper Bars		61 0 0
Panch Teka Joint		27 0 0
Copper, English Bars		61 0 0
Brass Bars		40 0 0
Fat Kla		85 8 0
Lead, Country		19 0 0
German Brass M 3/4		63 0 0
German Brass 1, 1 1/4 to 1 1/2 1 3/4 to 2		62 4 0
English Copper 1 3/4 to 2		73 0 0
American Copper 3/4 to 1, 1 1/4		71 8 0

RECEIPTS.

Bombay, Jan 2

The following are the receipts of Cotton produce etc., for the 48 hours ending 6 p.m. on Dec. 31 1923.

Cotton	24609 Bales
Wheat	11148 Qrts.
Linseed	4737 „
Rape, etc	616 „
Gingellyseed	746 „
Poppyseed	432 „
Groundnuts	10962 „
Castorseed	833 „
Rice	37513 „
Myrabollams	1458 „
Cottonseed	49106 „
Mowraseed	Nil „
Gram	748 „
Juwar	1990 „
Masur	561 „
Barley	Nil „
Bajri	3450 „
Coal	2071 Tons
2 day's total	

LOCAL MILL CLOTHS—QUOTATIONS.

(ISSUED BY THE HINDUSTANI NATIVE MERCHANTS' ASSOCIATION.)

Bombay, Jan 1.

	Rs. a. p.
Khadi—	
Textile	1 2 6
E. D. Sassoon	1 2 0
Elphinstone	1 2 0
Longcloth (Full weight) 34/40 inches—	
Standard per lb.	1 8 6
Century per lb	1 7 6
Hindustan per lb.	1 9 0
Fazalbhai per lb.	1 9 0
Textile per lb.	1 9 0
Phœnix per lb.	1 8 0
Pearl per lb.	1 8 0
Manekji (Gaw Mukh) per lb.	1 7 0
Elphinstone	—
Jacob (Four Minar) per lb.	1 8 0
Long Cloth (Light weight) No. 8202/3203—	
Rachael per lb.	1 8 6
Pearl per lb.	1 8 6
E. D. Sassoon per lb.	1 8 0
Longcloth:— x Quality.	
Rachael per lb.	1 9 0
Fazulbhai per lb	1 9 0
Swan Finlay per lb.	1 8 3
Longcloth Satin Calender, 34/40.	
Textile (hand)	1 7 6
Spring (Merchant) per lb.	1 7 6
Century (Bugle) per lb.	1 6 6
Bombay Cotton	1 6 0
Pabelwan	1 5 6
Hearth Brand	1 5 6
Sallta:—	
Pabaney per lb.	1 5 6
Spring (Merchant) per lb.	1 7 0
Dhooties 7, 8, and 9 Yards:—	
Spring (Balance) per lb.	1 10 0
Jacob E. D. per lb.	1 8 0
Textile (Bicycle) per lb.	1 10 0
Dhooties 10 yards:—	
Spring (Balance) per lb.	1 8 0
Textile (Bicycle) per lb.	1 8 0
Check Grey Drill:—	
Standard per piece	6 14 0
Phœnix per piece	6 14 0
Swan Finley per piece	6 14 0
Hindustan per piece	7 8 0
Check lb. Grey Drill:—	
Pearl per piece	7 8 0
Bleached Check:—	
Kasturchand per piece	8 2 0
Bombay United per piece	7 14 0
Bleak Check 5 lb:—	
Textile per piece	8 12 0
E. D. Rachael per piece	8 0 0
Gabrun No. 5124—	
Pearl	12 12 0
Hindustan	12 12 0

WEATHER REPORT.

(Associated Press.)

SIMLA, January 2.

There was half an inch of rain at Port Blair.

Forecast.—No rain of importance.

GOVERNMENT OBSERVATORY, COLABA.

Bombay, 1st Jan. 1924

Means of observations taken at 8 a. m., 10 a.m. 2 p.m., 4 p.m., and 10 p.m.,

Barometer corrected to 32 deg. Fahr.	29.999 inches
Temperature of Air	76.4 degrees
Wet Bulb Thermometer	69.6 „
Dew Point	65.7 „
Relative humidity of Air	70% „
Extent of cloudy sky (the whole sky cloudy equal to 10)	1.4 „
Maximum temperature of Air	84.1 „
Minimum do. do.	71.0 „
General direction of Wind from midnight to midnight	ENE,NW,NNW.
Movement of Wind from midnight to midnight	miles 132

SUN, MOON AND TIDES AT BOMBAY.

	HIGH WATER.		LOW WATER.	
Day of Week	Day of Month	Bombay Mean Time	Depth on Soll	Day of Month	Bombay Mean Time	Depth on Soll
	Jan.	h. m.	ft. in.	Jan.	h. m.	ft. in.
W.	2	6 29	16 3	2	0 3	20 9
		20 6	26 5		13 [illegible]	
Th.	3	7 44	26 4	3	2 1	20 7
		21 14	27 9		14 24	16 4
F.	4	8 52	26 8	4	3 14	20 1
		22 9	28 10		15 19	15 5
Sat.		2 9	28 6		8 24	19 7
		14 15	26 0		19 58	17 0
S.	6	10 46	27 7	6	5 8	18 8
		23 43	30 5		17 0	14 6
M.	7	11 37	27 9	7	5 1	18 0
					93 517	14 7
Tu.	8	0 25	30 8	8	6 43	17 8
		12 22	27 9		18 24	15 0

THE EAST INDIA COTTON ASSN. LTD.

COTTON STATISTICS.

Bombay 2nd January, 1923.

	1923-24.	1922-23.	Difference.
Receipts for the bi-week from 28th Dec. to 31st Dec. 1923	87595	101948	—14353
Receipts from 1st Sept. 1923 to 31st Dec. 1923 ..	716535	723837	—7102
Shipments for the bi-week from 28th Dec. to 31st Dec. 1923.			
Europe ..	22000	5444	+16556
China, Japan & Coast Ports ..	69606	26878	+42728
Total ..	91606	32322	+59284
Total shipments from 1st September 1923 to 31st Dec. 1923,			
Europe ..	341195	206880	+134315
China ..	19727	13454	+6273
Japan ..	243914	354991	—111078
Coast Ports ..	9712*	10694	—982
Total ..	614548	586019	+28529
Afloat in harbour Europe ..	20925	40192	—19467
„ China, Japan and Coast Ports	77493	23796	+53697

*Including 3733 bales for U. S. of America.

COUNCIL BILLS.

The Dy. Controller in a Press Communique states:—

"The result of the sale of Council Bills and Telegraphic Transfers held by the Secretary of State for India on Tuesday January 1st was as follows:—

Total amount of tenders 64 lakhs.
Tenders accepted as follows:—
(a) Bills and Defereds nil.
(b) Immediate at 1s 5 9/32d. (allotted in full) 50 lakhs.

Rupees one crore will be offered for sale next week."

PROSPECTS OF IMPROVEMENT IN INDIAN TRADE.

LONDON, Jan. 1.

Commenting on the Sheffield cutlery trade the "Hardware Journal" says that Indian trade promises to improve and the causes which have prevented her buying are said to be removing, and it is confidently expected that business will return to normal in the coming year.—Reuter.

BILL AND CHEQUES ANNUAL STATEMENT.

LONDON, Jan. 1.

According to the annual statement of Bills and Cheques paid by bankers at the clearing house, during last year, they amounted to a grand total of £36,627,592,000, being a decrease on the previous year of £533,860,000. 95 per cent. of the decrease occurred in town clearing. In the first three quarters, an aggregate decrease was £1,001,572,000, the last quarter being satisfactory with an increase of £467,703,000.—Reuter.

TINPLATE INDUSTRY COMBINE.

LONDON, Jan. 1.

It is reported from Swansea that a combination, variously estimated to represent 40 to 60 per cent of the tinplate industry is being completed. It is proposed to amalgamate several merchants firms to form a central selling agency for the whole output of tinplate works controlled by Messrs. Richard Thomas and Company and Messrs. Grovesend Tinplate Company recently acquired by Messrs. Richard Thomas and Company. It is understood that it is proposed to register a new company with a capital of £1,000,000 to handle an output of nearly 230 m[illegible]

DUNLOP RUBBER CO.

PRESENT POSITION.

LONDON, Jan. 1.

The Circular of Messrs. the Dunlop Rubber Company mentioned yesterday states that Sir Arthur Ducros, President, has issued a writ against the Company asking a declaration that the agreement under which he had been drawing a salary of 12,000 a year tax-free is binding upon the Company. Messrs. Alfred Ducros and George Ducros have also instituted actions in respect of their agreements. The Company is defending all the three actions.

The present position of the Directors of the Company is that only five of them, viz., Sir Eric Geddes, Sir George Beharrell and Sir Guy Granet and Messrs. Szarvasy(?) and Tait are, in the opinion of the Company's counsel, entirely unaffected by the report of inspectors. Some of the past and present directors against whom as a result of the findings of the report, counsel advised that writs should be issued, have made proposals for settlement. The Directorate has encouraged the settlement of all cases, considering it best in the interests of shareholders, that as far as possible the claims of the Company should be adjusted by negotiation rather than by litigation. The settlements would be rendered more difficult if the report is published; therefore the Directorate asks the shareholders to leave these grave matters in their hands. The reorganisation carried out will amply safeguard the interests of the shareholders, who are invited to pass a resolution of confidence at a meeting of January 8. Appended to the circulars is a statement showing the Company's profit for the 18 months ended December 31, estimated at over £1,250,000.—Reuter.

LEAGUE MATCHES.

LONDON, Jan. 1.

The following football matches were played in the League to-day:—

FIRST DIVISION.

Blackburn four, Notts one.
Bolton one, Birmingham one.
Liverpool three, Chelsea one.
Manchester one, Tottenham nil.
Middlesbro' nil, Cardiff one.
Newcastle four, Aston Villa one.
Sheffield nil, West Ham two.
Sunderland three, Everton nil.

SECOND DIVISION.

Bury three, Bradford City nil.
South Shields three, Port Vale three.
Stockport nil, Oldham one.

THIRD DIVISION. (Southern Section).

Newport two, Queen's Park one.

(Northern Section).

Accrington two, Grimsby nil.
Ashington three, Walsall one.
Chesterfield one, Wrexham nil.
Darlington one, Rotherham nil.
Durham two, Wolverhampton three.
Halifax Town two, Crewe nil.
Hartlepools one, Lincoln one.
Southport three, New Brighton nil.
Tranmere two, Bradford one.

FRIENDLY MATCH.

In a friendly association football match at Glasgow, Corinthians beat Queen's Park by four goals to nil.

RUGBY MATCH.

The following rugby matches were played to-day:—

Hartlepools 8, Northern 8; and Manchester 8, Leicester 22.—Reuter.

CRICKET IN AUSTRALIA.

LONDON, Jan. 1.

Melbourne.—In a match between Victoria and New South Wales, Victoria made 285, Mayne scoring 106. Scott took 5 for 107. In the second innings, Victoria made 412, Woodfall scoring 117. New South Wales made 268, Collins scoring 108. Liddicut took 4 for 50. In the second innings, New South Wales made 386, Kellaway making 98, Bardsley 74 and Kippax 72. The match was fought out with remarkable determination, and lasted 5½ days.—Reuter.

(Continued from column 3.)

the winners along with the runners-up both in the singles and doubles, were presented with cups and medals by Dr. R. P. Paranjpye, who in a brief speech complimented the P. Y. C. Gymkhana on its good work in the field of sports. The opportunity was also availed of by Mr. L. B. Bhopatkar M.L.C. for awarding medals to Messrs. Devdhar, Joshi and Navle for their excellent contributions to the Hindu's success in the recent quadrangular cricket. In proposing the same Mr. Bhopatkar pleaded for adequate representation for Poona on the Hindu Selection Committee for quadrangular cricket. The King George V football team of Kirkee was also the recipient of a shield and a cup for its success in the Open Football Tournaments annually held by the P. Y. C. Hindu Gymkhana. The Trophy of the School section in the Football Tournaments was carried by the New English School Foot-Fall Team. With an 'At Home' to the competitors and Guests, the gathering dispersed late in the evening.

RUGGER MATCH.

FRANCE BEATS SCOTLAND 12-10.

LONDON, Jan. 1.

Paris.—Weather was dull when the rugger match between France and Scotland was played before a crowd of 15,000 spectators. After heavy rains in the morning, the ground at the Pershing Stadium was very muddy. Early on, Drysdale just missed with penalty a kick from 35 yards' range. The Scots had the better of matters, at early stages, but after twenty minutes, Jaurreguy, the French wing-three-quarter got over with an unconverted try. Two minutes later, Picquiral secured from the dine-out forced his way through the Scottish backs and scored a try for France. Scotland attacked desperately. Bryce secured from the scrum and flashed the ball to Gracie who sent Wallace over with an unconverted try. At halftime the scores were:

France 6 points
Scotland 3 points.

On resumption Scotland pressed and Davies scored a penalty goal. Waddel dropped a magnificent goal from 25 yards, giving the Scots a lead by 10 to 6. France rallied, and a fine movement, started in their own 25, ended in Galam, French fly-half securing a try. Crabbs just failing with a kick. From the line-out, Lassert broke away and scored a beautiful try which was not converted. France thus won the match by 12 points to 10.

JUDGMENT ON SECOND TRY.

Owing to disagreement between touch judges and the referee after the match, it was declared that the second try of French had not been converted.—Reuter.

P. Y. C. HINDU GYMKHANA.

TENNIS TOURNAMENT.

(From our own Correspondent.)

POONA CITY, Jan. 1.

The Singles finals in the Open Hindu Tennis Tournaments held under the auspices of the P.Y.C. Hindu Gymkhana were played on Saturday evening when a big gathering had assembled to witness the game. Mr. Raja Ayer from Bombay met in Mr. Pawar a formidable opponent who, in spite of the former's 'placing' tactics, succeeded in beating Mr. Ayer by sheer force of his strokes. Mr. Pawar who has been slowly rising to prominence in the field of tennis-commands exceptionally powerful back-hand strokes that the little less than clean sweeping shots. A firmer grip and a bit more of nerve would have probably brought success to the Bombay player. His "stylish" game however deserves a special mention. Mr. Pawar's success is also creditable in view, particularly, of his having lost the first set. The score of the match is as follows: Raja Ayer vs. Pawar 8,6. 6,3. 6,3.—The doubles finals were played yesterday evening, Raja Ayer and Subbarao meeting Lele and Gadgil. The defeat in singles finals sustained by Raja Ayer the previous day, seemed to have unnerved him much. He was also responsible for so many repeatedly wide placings which, consequently brought in its wake a worse luck for the Bombay pair notwithstanding Subbarao's cautious and smart volley game. The winners Lele and Gadgil formed a good combination. The score of the match is as follows: 6,1. 2,6. 6,4. The Bombay pair seemed to put up some contest late in the third set, but their elderly opponents proved too strong nuts for the youngsters to crack.

Immediately after the finals were played,

(Continued in column 5.)

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Start the New Year Well By Following
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BOMBAY CITY AND SUBURBS.

FRIDAY, January 4.

Municipal Standing Committee, 4-40 p.m.
Deputation of Trade Union Congress to H. E. the Governor, Govt. House 11 a.m.

SATURDAY, January 5.

The s.s. Mantua with the English mails leaves at 2 p.m.
Bombay Races: Sixth Extra Meeting.

SUNRISE AND SUNSET.

Jan. 3 (Thur.) Sunrise 7h. 13m. Sunset 6h. 13m.
Jan. 4 (Fri.) Sunrise 7th. 13m. Sunset 6h. 13m.
Jan. 5 (Sat.) Sunrise 7h 13m. Sunset 6h 15m.
Jan 6 (Sun.) Sunrise 7h. 13m. Sunset 6h 15m.
Jan. 7 (Mon.) Sunrise 7h. 14m. Sunset 6h 16m.
Jan. 8 (Tues.) Sunrise 7h 14m. Sunset 6h 17m.

STEAMER MOVEMENTS.

The outward P. and O. Mail steamer "Plassy" with the Mails from London of 20th ultimo arrived at Aden at 12-30 p.m. on the 31st ultimo and left there at 3-30 p.m. the same day. In ordinary course she should arrive in Bombay at 3 p.m. on Saturday, the 5th instant.

The homeward P. and O. Mail steamer Kashmir" with the mails from Bombay of the 22nd ultimo arrived at Port Said at 3-30 p.m. on the 31st ultimo and left there at 8 p.m. the same day.

Owing to a violent storm the P. and O. s.s. "China" with the homeward mails from Bombay of the 15th ultimo, was one day late in reaching Marseilles and did not arrive there until 6 a.m. on the 30th ultimo.

The departure of the "Mooltan" with the outward mails of the 27th ultimo was affected by the storm in consequence of which she did not leave Marseilles until 8 a.m. on Sunday, the 30th ultimo.

The "Kalyan" from China and Japan was also one day late in reaching Marseilles.

The Clan Line s.s. "Macvicar" arrived in London in the afternoon of the 30th ultimo.

The N. Y. K. steamer "Penang Maru" left Colombo for Bombay on the 31st December and is due to arrive here on Friday morning the 4th January.

BOMBAY VAIDYA SABHA.

A fortnightly meeting will be held at Jadavji Tricumji's Dispensary Kalbadevi Road, tomorrow (Friday) at 8 p.m. (S.T.) when Vaidya Raj Pandit Thakur Dutt Sharma of Lahore will preside and Vaidya Raj Prabhakar Krishnaji Pangi will speak on Ayurvedic substitute of Acetis cordial. All interested will please attend.

TRADE UNION CONGRESS.

The Managing Committees of all the Labour Unions of Bombay have resolved that Mr. N. M. Joshi be elected President of the Trade Union Congress to be held at Calcutta in February next Mr. Jhabwala, the Hon. Secretary of the Unions has wired to that effect to the Reception Committee at Calcutta.

INDUSTRIAL BANK OF WESTERN INDIA, LD....

The profits of the above Bank for the year ending 31st December 1923, amount to Rs. 5 62 035-3-10 which with the sum of Rs. 12,771-2-0 carried forward from last year makes the total profit Rs. 515,806-5-10.

MAJOR-GENERAL SIR REGINALD FORD.

Major General Sir Reginald Ford, K.C.M.G., C.B., D.S.O. has arrived in Bombay from England and Rhodesia and has been appointed General Manager for India and Ceylon of the Dunlop Rubber Cd. Ltd.

C. M. S. MARATHI CONGREGATION.

The Annual Dinner of the C. M. S. Marathi Congregation came off on the New Year's Day. The programme of the day started with the Morning Service conducted by Revds. Parakh and Abhyankar when the Sermon was preached by Rev. L. B. Butcher Secretary, followed by the Holy Communion. There were seven Baptisms from the Mass movement and Converts Home work by Rev. Abhyankar.

There were about one thousand persons including the Ven. W. F. M. Hamerton, the Archdeacon of Bombay for the Annual Dinner, which started at 1 p.m. The annual sports for Boys and Girls were successfully carried out under the able management of Mr. P. J. Tidke, B.A. and Mr. P. G. Bansode. After the sports a large congregation gathered in the Money School Hall for Prize distribution. The Christmas Tree was beautifully decorated and arranged by Mr. A. G. Kemkar. The prizes were distributed by Mrs. Athavale. The gathering came to an end with the blessing from Rev. Abhyankar followed by the National Anthem.

CORONER'S COURT.

SEQUEL TO LOSING INTEREST IN THE WORLD.

Khusaldas Dulabhdas (19) residing with his uncle Ratilal Muliji Gandhi at Sandhurst Road took ill suddenly on the night of the 31st ultimo. A doctor was sent for who saw a bottle on the stand. On being questioned Khusaldas admitted having taken bichromate of potash which he said he had purchased from a chemist near Juma Masjid. He said he had no interest in the world and wanted to die. He was removed to J. J. Hospital where he died on Wednesday.

At the Coroner's inquest the jury returned a verdict of suicide.

CARELESSNESS RESULTS IN DEATH.

Lalubhai Amratlal (50) a native of Baroda came to Bombay on the 26th of December last and put up with his friend Ratilal Sakerchand at Girgaon. Lalubhai asked for some water for bath which his friend gave him in a pot but told him to add some cold water in it. After a few minutes when Ratilal went into the bath room he found his guest scalded. On being questioned he said that he forgot to add cold water and had poured hot water on his body by mistake. Lalubhai was treated at home and was subsequently removed to J. J. Hospital where he died soon after his admission.

At the Coroner's inquest the jury returned a verdict of accidental death.

WANTED OWNER OF A TRUNK.

A trunk was left in charge of the undersigned at Kerjat Station by a young man. He did not turn up at Dadar to take charge of it. The owner of the trunk can recover it by calling on J. C. Ramchandani 3, E. C. Hostel Fort, Bombay.

A BEDDING FOUND.

Mr. Narayan Shamrao Mashalkar of No. 45, Khotachi Wadi, opp. Vithoba's Temple, Girgaum Bombay writes:—

Whilst coming from Dabhol to Bombay on the 26th ulto. at 9 p.m. on S. S. "Tookaram" a bedding which is not mine was found along with my things. The man who owns the bedding should come to above address between 6 a.m. to 9-30 a.m. on any day and take it.

RECEPTION AT GOVT. HOUSE.

THEIR EXCELLENCIES' FIRST "AT HOME."

Their Excellencies Sir Leslie and Lady Wilson were "At Home" on Wednesday night to a host of guests at the Government House, Malabar Point. The function was the first of its kind after the arrival of their Excellencies in this city and a number of ladies and gentlemen of all the communities of Bombay had, therefore made a point to make the first acquaintance with the Governor and his consort, the first lady of the Presidency, by packing the reception hall to overflowing by their presence. About a thousand guests had graced the occasion with their presence. Among those present were Sir Jamsedjee Jeejeebhoy, Sir Cowasji Jehangir, Sir Wilfrid Atlay, Sir Purshotamdas Thakurdas, Sir Fazalbhoy Currimbhoy. The Right Rev. Dr. Palmer, Bishop of Bombay, Most Rev. Dr. Goodier, Archbishop of Bombay, the Bishop of Damaun, the Advocate-General, Mr. K. M. Javeri Mr. Mahomedbhoy Currimbhoy, Mr. and Mrs. Maimadduke Pickthall, Captain and Mrs. Gladstone Solomon and others. The reception commenced at 9-45 p.m. and their Excellencies had a lively time in shaking hands with the several hundreds of guests which continued well nigh an hour. The guests then retired to the spacious garden, which always presents a charming sight, but on this occasion the splendour of the beautiful illuminations and tasteful decorations which were very pleasing added to its charms. The pleasure was still enhanced by the sweet music of the Governor's band which filled the air with soft and melodious tunes. The guests were for a while enveloped in a harmonious atmosphere which they enjoyed so well. While some spent their time in promenading in the garden, others sauntered about in sight-seeing on the sands. The gathering dispersed late at night after partaking of sumptuous refreshments.

MADAN'S BOMBAY CIRCUIT.

COMING EVENTS FOR 1924.

Bombay public will be glad to know beforehand some of the fare that Madan Bombay Circuit propose to set before them. A mere cursory glance at their repertoire for January will be highly entertaining and attractive.

Commencing with the Excelsior Theatre we have the highly successful Musical Comedy Cinema farce. "The Girl in the Taxi", from 5th January. This picture will be followed by unique week of attractions, commencing on Saturday, 12th, the Bombay "Gym-Jams."

This is a Pierrotic entertainment which scored a tremendous success in a special performance in the Bombay Gymkhana Theatre recently. The Bombay "Gym-Jams" is really a little revuette company on the lines of "The Quaints" with some highly original local skits and its most notable feature is that ten of Bombay's popular amateur artists figure in it. The booking is now open at Messrs. S. Rose & Co., Ltd. Rampart Row Fort. These performances will be noteworthy for the first public patronage of H. E. Sir Leslie Wilson.

The famous Polish Violinist, Leopold Premyslav in company with Madame Premyslav, the famous Cellist, will give special concerts in conjunction with the Bombay Chamber Orchestra commencing on Sunday January 13th at 6 p.m.

At the Empire Theatre:—Four excellent Cinema Dramas are booked for the month of January, commencing January 5th, we have that most seductive beauty Mae Murray in "The Right Love". On Saturday the 12th January. Jackie Coogan appears in his latest series of escapades entitled, "Daddy". On Saturday 19th January will be released "The Nut" in which Douglas Fairbanks appears for the first time in modern dress with smart evening clothes and silk hat. For the concluding week of January, a paramount art-craft picture, which contains a wonderful collection of stars entitled "Everywoman" is presented.

At the Empress:—Four biggest super productions of recent years are reserved for the patrons of this theatre. On January the 5th Charles Chaplin's latest comedy, "The Pilgrim" will be screened, to be followed on Saturday the 12th by that wonderful picture of the French Revolution, "Orphans of the Storm." Jackie Coogan in "Daddy" will play on the 19th and the beautiful historical production, "The Virgin Queen" with Lady Diana Manners in the role of the heroine will be screened on January 26th.

THE HINDU CASTE PROBLEM

(Associated Press.)

DELHI, Jan. 2.

At a public meeting of the Hindus held last night resolutions were passed recording pleasure at the daily growing awakening of the untouchables and expressing that the time had come when the Hindus should show all possible toleration towards them in matters such as drawing water from wells, education of their children in the same schools and freedom of worshipping in temples. The meeting also warned Hindu leaders of the Congress not to enter into any pact with any community which might affect the Hindus unless otherwise authorised by the Hindu Sabha.

A CHAMPION LADY SPINNER.

Mrs. Taramah Jamnadas Errunza who had won the first prize at Khaddar spinning competition held in Bombay has been awarded a gold medal in the All India Spinning Competition at Cocanada.

A Secunderabad message states:—A daring theft has been committed at the office of Sheth Lachminarayan. A peon who was entrusted with the key of the safe during the Sheth's temporary absence absconded with two currency notes of Rs. 1,000 each, their numbers being WD 4/85343 and WD 2?802.—(A. P.)

It is officially announced that the British Empire Exhibition will not open on Sunday except the stadium for certain religious events, for example, the National Thanksgiving Service on Empire Sunday, May 25th.—Reuter.

BOMBAY RACING SEASON

7TH EXTRA MEETING.

WEDNESDAY, 9TH JANUARY 1924.

Entries closed at 4 p.m. on Wednesday, 2nd January, 1924.

THE EPSOM PLATE. Distance 1 Mile.
Mr. A. M. Kharaz's Belvedere.
Mr. W. King's Love Glass.
Mr. P. G. Singhanee's Southern Beauty.
Mr. Eve's Buxworth.
Genl. Nawab Obaidulla Khan's Miss Evans.
Mr. M. Goculdass' Catchup.
H. H. Maharaja of Kolhapur's Marmion.
H. H. Maharaja of Kolhapur's Gay Ditty.
Mr. Heath's Magical.
Mr. H. B. Sorabjee's Swithin.
Mr. Eve's Rowardennan.
Mr. R. R. S.'s Wasp.
Mr. Kelso's Tarvie.
Mr. Kelso's Huon River.

THE YORK PLATE. Distance 1½ Miles.
Mr. W. King's Love Glass.
Mr. P. G. Singhanee's Southern Beauty.
Mr. Eve's Lemoine.
Genl. Nawab Obaidulla Khan's Miss Evans.
Mr. M. Goculdass' Catchup.
H. H. Maharaja of Kolhapur's Marmion.
Mr. Heath's Magical.
Mr. Eve's Scaramallion.
Mr. Eve's Fitzelarence.
Mr. C. N. Wadia's Troilus.

THE BATHURST PLATE. Distance 6 Furlongs, 41 yards.
Mr. A. M. Kharaz's Mollah.
Mr. M. Ryan's Luxmi
Mr. P. G. Singhanee's Nikolaki.
Mr. P. G. Singhanee's Britomart.
Mr. P. G. Singhanee's Corysto.
Mr. P. G. Singanee's French Furze
Mr. M. C. Patel's Zigomar.
Mr. S. M. Kanji's Pin Money.
Mr. H. R. Shah's Lomo.
Mrs. Dara Cowasjee's Zea.
H. H. Maharaja of Kolhapur's Sance.
H. H. Maharaja of Kolhapur's Nurse Robs.
S. S. Akkasaheb Maharaj's Krishna Kumari.
Mr. Heath's Arclight.
Messrs. Heath and A H Sulleman's Husband Lord.
Mr. C. Vaz's Headstrong
Mr. C. Vaz's Mimi.
Mr. M. A. Chotani's Deslin.
Mr. S. C. Petit's Belle Syme.
Mr. V. Sheshy Reddy's Floral Fete.
Mr. Ahmed Hazamy's Harmony.
Mr. H. B. Shroff's White Dart.
Mr. H. B. Shroff's Sarina (late Ho Ho).
Mr. L. Kedia's Box O'Tricks.
Mr. Eve's Moonshiner.
Mr. A. Hoyt's Country Lad.
Mr. R. R. S.'s Flight Errant.
Mr. Kelso's Dollarina.
Capt. J. B. Browne's Corisande.
Mr. J. N. De Souza's My Realm.
Mr. C. N. Wadia's Tatna.
Mr. C. N. Wadia's Madelina.
Major A. W. Molony's Martenora.
Mr. R. Brendan's Book-Lore.
Capt. S. Crawford's Prospective Chap
Mr. Noble's Woorali.

THE HARBOUR PLATE. Distance 1½ Miles.
Messrs. M. C. Patel and T Harrison's Shahzada.
Mr. Mahmood Shirazee's Shums.
Messrs. H R Shah and H. Noormahomed's Khayum.
Mr. R. S. Captain's Lamington.
Mr. Yussuff Haroon's Cessation.
Mr. Eve's Wasabil.
Mr. T. M. Goculdass' Malta.
Mr. T. M. Goculdass' Zonal.
Mr. A. M. Hassan's Huntsman
Messrs. M M Isfani and George's Beheforjung.
H. H. Maharaja of Kolhapur's Dartmoor.
H. H. Maharaja of Kolhapur's Yellow Silk.
Mr. E. Kadum's Alder
Mr. Eve's Mandil.
Mr. Eve's Mentor
Mr. Eve's Rose Hill.
Mr. R. R. S.'s Crown Prince.
Mr. Noble's Wadi
Mr. Felice's Kitchener.
Mr. Felice's Red Flower.

THE BUSHIRE PLATE. Distance 5 Furlongs.
Mr. Khadavi A. Rehman's Hishan.
Mr. Khadavi A. Rehman's Tangi Dhoonia.
Mr. Abdul Mohsin Jarulla Talib's Kandinava.
Mr. Ali Abbas' Sagab.
Mr. Mahomed Mustapha Talib's Turkish Flag.
Mr. Mahomed Mustapha Talib's Anderin.
Messrs. Mahomed Mustapha Talib and A. K. Talib's Vasif.
Mr. Mahomed Mustapha Talib's Panama.
Mr. E. Kadum's Anzan.
Mr. E. Kadum's Detective.
Mr. H. Kadum's Beg Ntzir.
Mr. Rashid Swedani's Manchester.
Mr. Yussuff Makanji's Ghorpuri.
Mr. Moosa Faras' Red Hawk.
Mr. A. R. Taha's Tamaran.
Mr. A. R. Taha's New York.
Mr. Mahomed Jewesir's Saifuddin.
Messrs. Saleh Moosa and I. B. Torquato's Faras.
Mr. Mujeed Jurgis' Caesar.
Mr. Mujeed Jurgis' Dalhousie.
Mr. M. Shaffi's Kawa.
Mr. A. A. Ali bin Talib's Milton.
Mr. A. A. Ali bin Talib's English Mark.
Mr. Jasim Garab's Mahjub.
Mr. Jasim Garab's Fanner.
Mr. Baha Khalil's Fanner.
Mr. Jasim Garab's Turujman.
Mr. Farai bin Shap Shap's Hashoor.
Mr. Fateh Daya's Musal.
Messrs. A. K. Essa and A R Obeyed's Pleader.
Mr. Abdulla Daya's Udbas.
Messrs. J M Burjorjee and A R Obeyed's Squire.
Mr. A. Khan's Solomon's Song.
Mr. S. S. Nakash's Zaman
H. H. Maharaja of Kolhapur's Young Takrut.
S. S. Akkasaheb Maharaj's Sadi.
Mr. Esmail Ebrahim's Azizulmulk.
Mr. Esmail Ebrahim's Afar.
Mr. Abdul Aziz Hohally's Hussar.
Mr. Abdul Aziz Mohally's Rais.
Mr. Abdul Aziz Hohally's Farewell.
Mr. Abdul Aziz Hohally's Bugler.
Mr. M. Haribhoy's Starlight.
Mr. Hassan Hamza's Salan.
Mr. Hassan Hamza's Zugga.
Mr. Jal D. Crawford's Tildiz.
Mr. Mahomed bi Ali's Mayiah.
Mr. Mahomed bin Ali's Malla.
Mr. Fanyad Sulleman's Raad.
Mr. Fanyad Sulleman's Mooshtiry.
Messrs. Ahmed Hurgany and Abdul Mohsin Jarulla Talib's Meazer.
Messrs. Ahmed Hurgany and Abdul Mohsin Jarulla Talib's Zaitoon.
Mr. E. Daody's Turkey.
Mr. E. Kadum's Egypt.
Mr. M. K. Irani's Sardar.
Mr. Ahmed Hazamy's Kaman Beg.
Mr. M. L. Godse's Major.
Mr. M. L. Godse's Valfaprasad.
Mr. Mahomed Bargash's Vita.
Mr. Ebrahim Hohally's Murmurus.
Mr. M. B. Wacha's Shahabad.
Messrs. M. B. Wacha and A K Talib's Sayad.
Mr. Syed Nayif's Midas.
Mr. Syed Nayif's Rakaa.
Messrs. Rashid Tookmachi and Hadi Tookmachi's Midher Beg.
Mr. Mahomed Awadi's Najim Beg.
Mr. Abdul Latiff's Adieu.
Mr. Sulleman Amar's Fateh.
Messrs. Abdul Latiff Essa and Shaik Esmail Mahomed's Dildhar.
Mr. F. Archer's Dennis
Mr. F. Archer's Chappy.
Mr. A. M. Shaffi's No Trumps.
Mr. Taha Osman's Hamdani.
Mr. Faraj bin Sanad's Isaac.
Mr Eve's Some Surprise.
Mr. R. R. S.'s Costa Rica.
Messrs. D. Andrado and S. R. A. Wahab's Lahore.
Mr. H. A. Habba's Sanderson.
Mr. M. J. Lalla's Commission.
Mr. Fayed Sulleman's Remington
Mr. Mahomed Mustapha Talib's Thames.

THE CRAVEN STAKES. Distance 6 Furlongs, 41 yards.
Mr. A. M. Kharaz's Ctesphen.
H. H. Maharaja of Kolhapur's Gay Ditty.
Mr. H. B. Sorabjee's Swithin.
Mr. Eve's Rowardennan.
Mr. Eve's Courier.
Mr. R. R. S.'s Wood Harmony.
Mr. Noble's Musk Rat.
This races is declared void.

MADRAS RACES.

(Associated Press.)

MADRAS, Jan. 1.

STAND PLATE Distance 1 mile, 1 furlong.

Handicap for Arab ponies 14/0 and under.

Major H. H Harford's SHAH 7-7 (car. 7-11) Wragg 1
H. R. Dunk's FAVOURITE 7-7 (car 7-8)) Donnelly 2
S. R. A. Wahab's GOODNIGHT 7-11 S. Meakings 3
Lokhandawalla's SILVER CLOUD 8-9 Burgess 4

Also Ran:—Good Morning 9-9

Betting: 3 to 2 on Silver Cloud, 5 to 2 on Good Morning, Limerick and Similar, 3 to 1 on Good Night and Shah, 4 to 1 on Favourite. Tote paid:—Rs. 61 for win; Rs. 30, and Rs. 60 for places.

THE JANUARY PLATE. Distance about 6 furlongs.

Handicap for horses in the fourth division.

Maharaja of Mysore's HILL AND DALE 8-7 S. Meeking. 1
A Sattar's SCINDIA 8-12 H McQuade 2
Raja of Venkatagiri's ORMEDOR 8-0 (car. 8-3) Raymond 3
Zamindar of Sivaganga's DURABLE 7-9, White 4

Also Ran:—Vlinger 9-10, Dynamo 9-6, Turbulance 8-12 Good Day 8-8 Vlamertinghe 8-6, 8-6, Cresson 8-5, Brusloe 7-13, Trooleaper 7-7, Lottee 7-3, Malenora 7-3 (car 7-10) The Exile 7-0.

Betting: 2 to 1 on Good Day, and Hill and Dale, 4 to 1 on Scindia. Longer prices for the others.

Tote paid: Rs. 33 for win and Rs. 17, Rs. 30 and Rs. 55 for places.

THE WINTER PLATE (Div. II.) Distance about 6 furlongs

Handicap for Arabs which have not won race value Rs. 100 or over since 31st March 1921.

A. Lokhandawalla's AZAMBUSH 8-2 Burgess 1
S. R. A. Wahab's HENRY 8-4 Meekings ... 2
Sir Ismail Sait's KLETITOR 9-4, H. McQuade 3
Maharaja of Kolhapur's LUCKY PRINCE 8-11 Sheldon 4

Also Ran:—Baby Grand 8-12, Silver Prince 7-10, Financier 7-10, Socotra 7-9 Mysore 7-9, Duke of Sparta 7-7.

Betting: 3 to 2 Kletitor 2 to 1 on Lucky Prince, 3 to 1 on Henry, 4 to 1 Azambush. Longer prices for the others.

Tote paid:—Rs. 75 for win and Rs. 19, Rs. 14 and Rs. 15 for places.

(The results of the remaining races have been given on page 4 of this issue.)

CALCUTTA RACE COURSE INCIDENT.

STEWARDS' FINDING.

(Associated Press.)

CALCUTTA, Jan. 2.

The following notice is being issued to-day by the Secretary of the Royal Calcutta Turf Club:—"Stewards held inquiry into the accident that occurred in the Holly Plate, Division II. After hearing trainers of Jadoo and Trezidella in support of their objection that the race should be declared null and void and having examined the clerk of the course and five of the jockeys who rode in the race Stewards decided that the objection should be overruled as three qualified horses covered the course. It appears that the accident was due to unauthorised action of some of the menial staff who placed a barrier partly across the course by mistake. Stewards deeply regret the incident."

SERVICES COMMISSION ATMADRAS

(Associated Press.)

MADRAS, Jan. 2.

Lord Lee, President, and the members of the Services Commission arrived in Madras to-day by a special train. The Commission will be sitting in Madras for ten days commencing from to-morrow in the Committee room of the Council Chamber. Representatives of the Madras branch of the European Association and the Indian Officers' Association are to be examined to-morrow.

BRITISH BROADCASTING.

LEAFIELD, Jan. 1.

The British Broadcasting Company states that the British wireless telephone transmission has been heard in Mesopotamia. It is reported also that London broadcasting station's wireless programme has been heard again in South Africa, this time at Camps Bay. The dance music was audible, fifteen yards from loud speakers —B. O. W.

FEATURE OF FOREIGN EXCHANGES.

RECORD RATE OF DUTCH FLORIN.

LEAFIELD, Jan. 1.

The feature of foreign exchanges to-day was the strength of the Dutch Florin which closed at a rate which is a record for the past 12 months.—B. O. W.

OBITUARY.

LONDON, Jan. 2.

The death has occurred of the Author S. Baring-Gould.—Reuter.

[Mr. Sabine Baring-Gould, the well-known author was born in 1834. He was educated at Clare College, Cambridge and travelled much over the Continent. He was a prolific writer and issued over a hundred different publications during his life time starting from 1354.]

INDIAN STUDENTS IN ENGLAND.

OFFICIAL REPORT FOR LAST YEAR.

LONDON, Jan. 2

The report of the Indian Students' Department for the last official year says some young Indians arriving in England were not fitted by their preliminary work for admission to the Universities and other institutions they seek to enter. Most of the difficulties of the Indian student problem arise in this connection, but there is an increasing number of students who come to England well equipped with at least the necessary preliminary knowledge, who know exactly what they wish to do and who start their study and training without delay and eventually do credit to themselves and the institution they joined. Accommodation is always available for such students. In view of the increase in the number of Indian boys being sent to England for education at preparatory or public schools the report suggests the time is ripe for the establishment and development in India of such a type of public school education as to render it unnecessary that Indian boys be completely separated from their parents for a number of years and thus deprived of home and family influences essential to them at that period of their lives.

Sir Adam Smith, Principal of the Aberdeen University, is of opinion that the most desirable Indian youths should always as far as possible spend at least their undergraduate and formative years in their country in surroundings and environment where they are going to spend their lives. Picked men and graduates who take a good degree in India will always be welcomed.—Reuter.

ISMAIL COLLEGE AT ANDHERI

To the Editor of "The Chronicle."

Sir,—An Associated Press of India's telegram dated 28th December, 1923, from Poona appeared in the Indian newspapers and ran as follows:—

"Presiding at a meeting of Anjuman-i-Islam of Poona, the Hon. Khan Bahadur Ebrahim Haroon Jaffer, announced that H. E. Sir Leslie Wilson, Governor of Bombay, had kindly accepted his request to lay the foundation stone of the Ismail College at Andheri near Bombay on Monday the 14th January. The announcement was received with loud acclamations by those present it was felt that the new College would give great stimulus to Mahomedan education in the Presidency which had been in a backward state in its secondary and higher stages.

Captain Muhamed Khan Sardar Bahadur said that the last efforts made by the Bombay Presidency Mahomedan Educational Conference were reaching fruition. The Mahomedans of Bombay Presidency highly appreciated the compliment paid them by H. E. Sir Leslie Wilson in appointing two Mahomedans as his Ministers and in taking so early an opportunity of giving effect to Mahomedan aspirations by laying the foundation stone of their new College.

Hope was expressed by Lieut Syed Suleman that Mahomedans from all parts would assemble to give His Excellency a warm welcome."

The meeting, invited by the Hon. Khan Bahadur, was not a general meeting but only eight people had assembled in the Islamia School Hall. Some of these gentlemen were not members of the Anjuman as I have been also one of the leading members of this body for the last quarter of a century. Fortunately I was present in the verandah of the Islamia School when this meeting of eight men was held but neither was I informed about it nor was I asked to attend it!

Alas! this Anjuman is not in existence for the last two or three years owing to the difference of political and religious opinions regarding Swaraj and the Khilafat.

This new Anjuman practically means only the Hon. Khan Bahadur but the old Anjuman-i-Islam of Poona is with the Muslim public of Poona!

There few lines are written only to remove misunderstanding likely to be caused by the telegram of the A. P. I.

There was no news of the meeting to the general public of Musalmans in Poona. It is also heard that this college will *not* be *only* for Mahomedans but for all. How will it give great stimulus to Mahomedan education when it is not meant for Mahomedans only? There are a good many good colleges in the Bombay town as well as in the Presidency. The donation of eight lacs of rupees was given by Sir Yousuff for Mahomedan education and to build a Mohamedan College.

In clause 4 of the telegram hope was expressed that Mahomedans from all parts would assemble to *salam* the Bara Saheb as the Hon. Khan Bahadur and the members of this so-called meeting do but the Hon. Khan Bahadur and his two or three followers must know that no Mahomedan will attend such function when the rights of the Mahomedans have been forgotten by the Government.

I have no personal grudge of any sort against the Hon. Khan Bahadur and I am not against the Government a bit but as a public man I must bring the true facts to light before the public.

The Hon. Khan Bahadur has been very clever in taking deputations to the Government House, very keen on giving addresses to the Governors but I am very sorry to see that he forgets and forgot the needs and wants of nation on such occasions. He has been in all the Councils but unfortunately he has, never raised his voice there for the benefit of his nation! —Yours, etc.

KUTBUDDIN KHAN ROCKY.

Poona, Dec. 31.

ATTEMPTS AT COALITION.

CONSERVATIVE PROPOSAL.

LEAFIELD, Jan. 1.

Considerable importance is attached by certain newspapers to a letter which, it is stated, has been addressed to Mr. Baldwin by the Conservative Association of the City of London, that is to say the financial and commercial heart of the metropolis. It is declared that in the letter it is formally proposed that Mr. Baldwin shall approach Mr. Asquith, Liberal leader, with a view either to obtaining Liberal support for the Conservative Government or alternatively giving Conservative support to a Liberal Government. The suggestion is revived that Mr. Asquith should be asked to support the Conservative Government on the understanding that no contentious legislation shall be introduced and that national expenditure shall be reduced. On the other hand, the Liberal headquarters state emphatically that no overture of any kind has been made to them from the Conservative side. It is reasserted that the Liberal Party will entertain no idea of a coalition or sharing of the Government offices, though of course it is admitted that the Conservatives' support for a Liberal administration would not be unwelcome.—B. O. W.

NEW YEAR GREETINGS.

LEAFIELD, Jan. 1.

The King replying to the telegram of congratulations and good wishes from the Lord Mayor of London on the occasion of the New Year, expresses gratifications with its sentiments of affection and good-will and adds, "I am confident that with God's help the British, true to their great tradition, will face and overcome those difficulties that still confront us at the close of a decade which though memorable in glorious achievements has been beset by much trial and suffering."—B. O. W.

LEAGUE'S ACHIEVEMENTS.

EARL BALFOUR'S SURVEY.

LEAFIELD, Jan. 1.

The Earl of Balfour contributes an article to the official organ of the League of Nations' Union on the completion of the fourth year of the League's active life.

Commenting on the work of the League, he says: "It has supervised the administration of communities torn by racial antagonism and historical resentments, for instance Danzig. It has dealt with the frontier problems of an extraordinary complexity and in the case of Upper Silesia, it is admitted that arrangements made for maintaining the economic life of the divided territories have been crowned with the most satisfactory measure of success. It has played a leading part in the financial reform of Austria. It is, I trust, in a fair way to perform the same great service for Hungary. It has preserved peace where war deemed certain as in the case of Serbia and Albania. It has settled the most difficult international disputes as in the case of Sweden and Finland. It has succeeded in establishing the long desired Court of International Justice which has already demonstrated its value as a tribunal for deciding judicial questions where Governments are at issue and diplomacy has failed to find a solution. It has even in this bad period shown itself capable of performances which should give pause to more prejudices among its critics and hope to the least sanguine among its friends."—B. O. W.

WAR SURPLUS MATERIALS.

LEAFIELD, Jan. 1.

The Commission for the disposal and liquidation of war surplus materials is nearing the end of its colossal task. The total sum realised up to the present is roughly 650 millions sterling and it is stated there remains only about fifteen million worth of materials to sell.—B.O.W.

The Madras Indian Officers' Association gave a Tea Party at Mahana Villa to H. E. Lord Willingdon, Patron of the Association at which H.E. unveiled a portrait of Sir P. Rajagopalachar, retired President of the Madras Legislative Council, who is leaving shortly for England to assume charge of the membership of the India Council and who was for a long time the President of the Association.—(A.P.)

A Delhi message of January 1st says:—Reports of proclamation parade on New Year's day have been received from important centres in India.

There was a big concentration of troops in Poona for the proclamation parade on the general parade ground on the New Year's day when the whole of the batteries and regiments from Kirkee took part with those now stationed in Poona.—(A.P.)

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The Bombay Chronicle.
THURSDAY, JANUARY 3, 1924.
(663nd Day of Mahatma's Imprisonment.)

A COMBATIVE PAMPHLET.

Mr. Pilcher of the "Statesman" has published, through Messrs. Longmans, Green and Co., a highly combative and thought-provoking pamphlet; and deals therein with all the interests which would be affected adversely if the Indian demand of a protective tariff to the iron and steel industry were granted. Were the matter not so very serious, and had not Mr. Pilcher taken himself still more seriously, one would be inclined to be amused at his extraordinary pains to prove some things that no one disputes, and others that no one but stalwarts of his class can believe in. Thus, for example, we have never come across anyone who questions the general proposition that all protective measures, when first started, must be costly; and that the cost, except in very rare cases, must be paid by the country seeking protection. But the cost must be paid in the larger national interest, and it is no use complaining about it when once the resolution has been taken to pay the cost. Besides, in countries situated like India, where the real national interests viewed in a long perspective, do not coincide with the immediate interests of a small, alien, noisy minority, it would be the merest prudence for the spokesmen of that minority not to provoke the retort direct. With the single exception, perhaps, of the agricultural interest in India, (of which we shall have to say a word or two later on) all the factors enumerated in this pamphlet as likely to suffer by the grant of protection to the Indian iron and steel industry are, Mr. Pilcher must recognise, non-Indian interests, or those in which the Indian share is of the slightest and lowest description. Is it quite wise at this juncture to provoke too close a scrutiny as to who control the tea and jute and other industries on the other side of India?

Stated compendiously, Mr. Pilcher's argument amounts to this: The iron and steel imports of India constitute some 80 crores out of a total import value of 280 crores or a little over 25 per cent. If any artificial meddling takes place with these imports,—by means of a protective tariff for example —they will fall off; and, by a natural reaction, bring about a corresponding fall in exports; the double fall will ruin the trade of the country, and incidentally the ports which depend for their prosperity on a brisk trade. If the ports are threatened with ruin, they will seek to avert it by increasing their dues—a practice which cannot but react on the trade and industry. If trade becomes thus unbalanced, exchange difficulties will once again rise, and the whole finance of the country, public as well as private, commercial as well as industrial, will be disorganised. And, apart from the commercial consequences, other industries—like, jute, tea, coal-mining engineering establishments and railway workshops —all, in fact, in whose equipment steel plays an important role—will suffer if the price of machinery and its parts is artificially raised by a high protective duty on steel. Hence, Mr. Pilcher opines and implies, no protection should be granted to the iron and steel industry of India. We have stated this argument very briefly for obvious reasons; but we have not left out any important link of it, nor done any injustice to the writer in our summary of his observations. Mr. Pilcher, indeed, deserves to be complimented for having exploded one very common fallacy in these arguments, by implication at least. It is commonly assumed that the protectionist ignores the interest of the consumers, who are presumed to represent the mass of the country and assumed to be poor, helpless prey to the greed of the industrial producer. Except in articles of the very commonest necessity like corn, or oil, or cloth, the fact is quite the other way about, at least under modern conditions. The consumer is usually as strong as the producer and more noisy with his pretence of altruism. Mr. Pilcher has shown, by detailed analysis, that the consumers of iron and steel goods are huge corporations like port trusts, railways, collieries, jute and cotton mills, tea gardens and engineering workshops, which are individually as strong at least as the one great Indian concern engaged in steel and iron industry, and which are collectively far stronger. There is thus no *a priori* ground to pity the consumer in this instance. Let us make our meaning clear by an analogy. In the middle ages, almost every civilised community had laws against usury, on the common and righteous assumption that the borrower was a poor, helpless individual. Much of that prejudice in favour of the borrower still continues, and there may be still some reason for it in agricultural indebtedness for example. But when we remember that among the principal borrowers of to-day are great governments, municipalities and colossal private or public corporations, should we be equally justified in entertaining a prejudice in favour of the borrower, and base all our legislation on that prejudice? Precisely the same is the case with regard to the plight of the consumer in protectionist legislation. We have to consider and discriminate.

Let us next glance at Mr. Pilcher's individual arguments. The sum total is quite simple. The cost of capital equipment would be increased to the extent of the increased duty. Even granting this, how would such an increased cost hurt the root of the affected industries and the commerce based upon them? In these days of steadily falling prices, *ad valorem* duties on iron and steel cannot raise the price of those goods to anything like the extent it was raised in wartime and during the *post bellum* boom. Yet the representatives of not one of the industries enumerated by Mr. Pilcher with such remarkable zeal had a word to say in those days, when prices were soaring like rockets, and when yet they were planning out extensions as never before. If some of them are suffering the consequences of their own unwisdom in planning extensions, when they might well have been content with what they were getting, is it any reason to retard for their sake the economic progress of the whole country? Besides, an increase of 23 p.c. in price of two-thirds of the capital outlay for new works (two-thirds being the amount of capital supposed to be invested in machinery) will only add about 16 per cent. to the total capital required, that is, 116 where previously 100 would have sufficed. And even on this the dividend need not at all suffer, i. the immense room there still is for effecting further internal economies in almost every industry is made use of. Finally, if capital cost unavoidably increases to 116 in stead of 100; and if there is no means to increase the output or the profit in proportion, the decline in dividend or earning capacity would be,—let us say, from 10 to 8.6 per cent. Is it too great a suffering? And even this decline is needlessly exaggerated by those who will not agree to protect India's own iron and steel industry. The postulates of suitable protection have been entirely overlooked by the antagonists of protection in India. An industry must be clearly promising to develop in a short time by the admitted advantages of raw material and the like, before it can demand and obtain protection. And even when it gets it, it must be for a short term only, say ten years. Is this period—and the loss incurred during it on the foregoing reasoning—worth making such a fuss about? Besides, writers of Mr. Pilcher's persuasion forget that in getting all goods from abroad the importing country has to pay, besides the price and the customs duty, numerous dues on freight, commissions, wharfage, cartage and the like—which all amount to a good round proportion, estimated on very good authority to aggregate not less than 25 per cent. If the same kind of goods are produced in one's own country, is it too much to assume that this medley of middlemen's charges will be materially reduced? It follows then that the whole of the increased duty does not constitute the burden Mr. Pilcher imagines it to be. We need not notice at length Mr. Pilcher's interpellations about trade and exchange, which are not at all relevant to the subject proper, and which are based on radically wrong assumptions. We can only recommend him to study more carefully works on the trade and foreign exchanges of India such as those of Prof. K. T. Shah, which would enable him to know better those inherent vices of our foreign trade and exchange which a sound fiscal policy ought to go a long way towards remedying.

THE COUNCIL OF ULEMA.

An Associated Press message which we published yesterday is, we hope, mistaken in stating that the Subjects Committee of the Jami-at-ul-Ulema at Cocanada "adopted a resolution urging the Angora Government to convene an International Conference of Muslim Ulema to decide the position of the Khalifa *in relation to the Turkish Republic*" (our italics); for that has been already settled by the Angora Government and they have made it known in no uncertain terms that they will hear nothing further, and submit to no outside interference, on that point: What the International Conference will be called—it will most certainly be convened—to decide is the relation of the Khalifa to the Muslim world. Muslims have now a chance of making the Khilafat once more world-wide, the property and the defence of all the Muslims in the world, of restoring the central institution of Islam to its true Islamic status and making it of service to all Muslims the world over. The Turks have promised to defend the Khilafat with their lieves and property, in accordance with their Muslim duty. They have voted funds for the support of the Khilafat. They have done their part, or so it seems to us. It is for the other Muslim nations now to say what they will do towards restoring the true Muslim Khilafat and making it powerful and effective. To seek to identify it in a special sense with the Government of Turkey as of old, is to go back to one of the old errors, for which the Muslim world is suffering to-day. And what is meant by an International Conference of *Ulema*? In the great days of Islam an Aalim (plural Ulema) meant a wise and learned man, and the Council of the Ulema, which advised the Khalifa, was the Council of the Universities, containing the pick of the best brains in the Islamic world. Natural science, literature, medicine and economics were part of learning in those days. The term was not confined to theological experts, nor is it at the present day in Arabic-speaking countries; but in non-Arabic-speaking countries it has acquired the meaning almost of a priesthood through the lack of general knowledge of Arabic which allowed the growth of a special class of men who knew the prayers and read the scriptures. It would be a great disaster for Islam if the International Conference of Ulema —charged with the task of organising the new world-wide status of the Khilafat—should be composed, not of the best brains of Islam in every field of knowledge (all knowledge ('ilm) reverently sought, is religious, and a part of man's religious duty to acquire, according to the Holy Prophet's teaching) but of the representatives of a priestly caste—a thing abhorrent to the spirit of Islam. What we must try to reproduce, in modern terms and conditions, is the old Islamic Council of the Universities, which was appointed as a safeguard not for some traditions, which were not then even in existence, but for the purity of the Faith and its enlightenment.

THE POSTAL SERVICE.

"Surely it is time that the Post Office service in Bombay was thoroughly reorganised. At present a small village post office in England is far more efficiently and expeditiously run." No, dear moderate reader, the above is not a quotation from the captious "Chronicle," but from a letter which would seem to have been written by an Englishman, in yesterday's "Times of India." The writer describes some of his experiences. They are the experiences of everyone, except, perhaps, the loftiest officials:

I went to Churchgate Street Post Office at 10-20 a.m. to buy stamps and post letters. The office was not opened at all until 10-30 a.m. and even the letter box was closed also until that hour. By this time a dozen people were waiting for stamps and the one peon kept us all a further five minutes before starting to serve anybody while he leisurely dusted his desk and arranged his belongings.

At the G. P. O. one cannot hand in a telegram or cable before 10-30 a.m. nor register a letter or parcel after 3-30 except I believe for the English mail on Friday. It took me three quarters of an hour at the G. P. O. one day (not mail day) to purchase a money order and despatch a registered letter and a parcel, because of endless journeys from one counter to another and waiting at each in a queue. Complaints have not the slightest effect."

Everybody knows that this is true. Indians have been complaining of these and other shortcomings of the postal department for years, till they gave up in despair. Now that the English in Bombay are beginning to take notice, we sincerely hope that something may at last be done to improve not only the postal service, but every public service in Bombay. Nothing strikes the Englishman, or the Indian returned from England, more upon his first arrival in India than the extraordinary amateurishness of public services, and the extraordinary self-complacency of the officials with regard to them. They seem to be run for the use and convenience of the officials quite as much as for the public. At hours, when, in most European countries, the cost of sending telegrams is cheaper because the lines are clear, in India the cost is doubled because, we must suppose, some sacrosanct officials are kept working overtime. The same *intransigeance* is noticeable, in a greater or a less degree, in nearly all the public services of India. Yet the officials contemplate their work with satisfaction and never tire of exclaiming: "Look what we have done for India." Certainly they have done a lot for India, but in such a way as would be ridiculed in England, and would never have been tolerated where English people were in a majority or where, as in Egypt, there was any fear of foreign competition. We shall be accused of saying this merely for the sake of being obnoxious to officialdom; but that is not the case. Our intention is no more than honest criticism. The mind of official India, it does really seem to us, has not advanced an inch since the eighties of last century, when the public services of India, as they are to-day, were in some respects, really something to be rather proud of, and the officials had really a right to think themselves rather fine fellows. To-day they are still fine fellows, but they have no right to think themselves so in face of all the facts of human progress in the interval, and a storm of adverse criticism. They are no longer, as it seems to us, in the position of benefactors of the public as they were at a time when they had done some things a little in advance of popular demand. To-day the popular demand is far ahead of them, and the fact that they are a high class of men does not avail them with the general public in the least. The sorters of the G. P. O. in London are not drawn from the highest circles of Society, but they are remarkably efficient. If the Anglo-Indian officials could but once again get in advance of popular demand in public service, Indians would once again acclaim them as fine fellows.

Notes of the Day.

All-India Khaddar Board.

Among the resolutions passed on the last day of the Congress session is one which establishes an All-India Khaddar Board with Mr. Jamnalal Bajaj as Chairman and Mr. Shankerlal Banker as Secretary. The Board is given full power to organise and carry on Khaddar work throughout India under the general supervision of the All-India Congress Committee and to raise funds, including loans, therefor, in addition to the allotments that may be made from the general funds. It is to hold office for three years, and it will act as the central authority on behalf of the All-India Congress Committee with regard to Khaddar work and will, in co-operation with the Provincial Congress Committees, supervise and control the Khaddar Boards established by the latter and organise new ones in provinces where they do not exist. The establishment of this Board is a proof that, now that the voice of futile controversy has been hushed, the united Congress is in earnest in carrying out the programme of making India self-sufficient in the supply of cloth and carrying the message of hope to every village. The last two years have seen considerable activity in the production and use of Khaddar in the country. But this activity has sadly been lacking in that stimulus which organised and co-ordinated effort alone can give. The success in the spread of Khaddar as in the carrying out of the other items of the constructive programme must, of course, mainly depend on the spirit of sacrifice among the people. But an external stimulus is necessary to sustain and foster this spirit of sacrifice. This stimulus should consist not merely in bringing home the patriotic duty of using Khaddar but also in helping in the fulfilment of this duty. For the latter work to be done efficiently, there is need for an organisation that will concern itself from day to day with, among other things, the production and distribution of yarn and the marketing of the cloth. The Board, which the resolution of the Congress establishes, will supply this need and its composition is a guarantee that its activities will be both vigorous and successful.

Bluff and Arrogance.

The inspired comments of the "Cape Times", which Reuter's correspondent has cabled, betraying as they do the temper of the South African Whites, are a portent of the struggle which India will have to wage to vindicate the rights of her nationals. The "Cape Times" had sought to essay the presentation of what it chooses to call "Truths for India." And in doing so it has surpassed even the South African record of misrepresentation, bluff and arrogance. "The time may come", it says, "when Indian politicians should be told the truth about South Africa and they should know what are the risks they run by their present line of conduct. Circumstances have made it necessary for South African Provinces to deny political rights to Indians in the Union, but the vast majority of the people desire that Indians should be treated fairly and decently." The journal is gracious enough to recognise that Indians have been denied political rights. But the Indian people must not demand these rights because it is not convenient for the South African Whites to grant them, and they must remain content with the assurance that "the vast majority of the people desire that Indians should be treated fairly and decently." What little worth there is in the assurance is shown by the journal itself which proceeds to declare that "if General Smuts is isolated at all in the Union it is in his moderation", that "a large section of the people's opinion here would have him go much further than he is prepared to go", that "Colonel Creswell and the Labour Party are all for compulsory repatriation of Indians" and that "General Smuts is exposed to the temptation to do the popular thing and deal drastically" with the Indian problem. How grateful Indians should be to General Smuts for his moderating influence is further brought home by the warning that "the ungrateful reception of Reforms, the unmannerly boycott of the Prince of Wales and the Duke of Connaught, a steady increase of extremism, artificial fomenting of agitation for full political rights in Kenya and South Africa—all this has created a feeling in the Union that the Indian agitation against South Africa is part of a deliberately cowardly campaign and India should no longer be left in ignorance of the strength of this conviction." Could insolence further go?

Infant Welfare Society.

Some time ago we wrote an article upon the subject of the dismissal—for no sufficient reason, as it seemed to us—of a Parsi Lady Doctor, Dr. Mistri, from the service of the Bombay Infant Welfare Society. We have since published letters which were sent to us upon the other side, in accordance with our practice of giving a fair hearing to both parties in any controversy or dispute; but the impression left upon our mind is still that Dr. Mistri has been quite unfairly treated, and that it was in the manifest interests of the institution that a lady with the full qualifications of a doctor—whether she were European or Indian, does not affect the question which is one of qualification for a particular work—should have been held superior in the matter of medical and sanitary supervision and attendance to one who had only the qualifications of a nurse. We now hear that the Lady Superintendent who complained of Dr. Mistri has resigned, and that the qualifications of her successor as set forth by Lady Lloyd at the last meeting of the Society before her Excellency's departure from Bombay are (1) she is a European, (2) is the daughter of a Colonel, (3) has been the matron of a hospital. The new Superintendent may be the most capable and in every way suitable person who could possibly have been chosen for the post; but the qualifications mentioned strike us as irrelevant where it is a question of the care of Indian babies and their mothers. Can it be that in the opinion of the Infant Welfare Society, to be a European is in itself a medical qualification superior to those possessed by any Indian doctor?

HINDUS UNDER MUSLIM RULE.

CONQUEST OF HEARTS.

(BY DR. SYED MAHMUD).

The different religious movements in medieval India clearly show Muslim influence. The dislike of idolatry everywhere shown by the Muslim began to tell on the mind of the Hindus towards the end of the fourteenth and beginning of the fifteenth century. In the year 1450 the large-hearted Kabir flourished. He was a worshipper of Rama—the hero-God, but he taught a spiritual form of adoration, which should engage the heart and mind and faculties, and not the mere body and purse. He scorned the conclusive use of a learned language for the conveyance of religious truth, and composed his own works in the dialect of his humble fellow-countrymen. He attacked the worship of idols with great energy and vehemence. It will be seen from this that Kabir was a reformer of the most pronounced type. He broke with the present and the past, rejecting all formality and dogmatism, teaching the penitent and contrite heart to look up to God direct and to rest upon His all-sufficing goodness and mercy. He addressed the Hindus and Mussalmans alike.

Guru Nanak.

Almost contemporaneous with Kabir there arose in the Punjab that great and good man—Guru Nanak. His principles may be reduced to a single formula—the Unity of God and the Brotherhood of man, which is also the foundation of Islamic doctrine. Nanak taught that all men are equal before God: that there is no high, no low, no dark, no fair, no privileged, no outcaste; all are equal both in race and in creed, in political rights and religious aspirtions. Like the Muslim, Nanak taught that the great Name of God was an efficacious instrument of saving grace; like the Sufis, he believed that each soul was an immortal ray of light from the supreme. Jami, the Persian poet, in his passionate verse on Joseph and Potiphar's wife, exclaims:—"Dismiss every vain fancy, and abandon every doubt;

Blend into One every spirit, and form, and place;

See One—Know One—speak of One—Desire One—Chant of One—and seek One."

The following, from the Sikh Bible, called the *Adi Granth*, is identical in sentiment:—

"Thou recitest the One; thou placest the One in thy mind; thou recognisest the One. The One is in eye, in word, in mouth; thou knowest the One in both worlds. In sleeping the One; in waking, the One; in the One thou art absorbed."

Hindu Influence.

Similarly Guru Ramanand, Maha Parbhu Chaitanaji, Roopsanathan Gosainji, Baba Acharyajee, Baba Soordasjee, Baba Tokaram and Goshain Tulsi Das preached their respective doctrines. A glance at their preaching will prove unmistakable Muslim influence. But the Muslims not only gave to the Hindus, they also received. Sufiism, as I have already shown, owed a great deal to Vedanta philosophy. In every walk of his life in India the Musalman also owes a good deal to Hindu influence. In social matters in spite of the aloofness of Hindus the two communities had for all practical purposes become one. The Hindu Saints named above are reverenced by the Musalmans and many Muslim Saints are worshipped by the Hindus. The name of Shah Sharif is, even to-day, reverenced in many Bhonsla families. They worship him as their family guru *ghar-devat*. Shivaji's father and uncle—Shahji and Sharifji—were named after Shah Sharif to whose prayers their birth is ascribed. Simi-

(Continued on page 9.)

CLOSE OF THE CONGRESS SESSION.

TRIPLE BOYCOTT REAFFIRMED.

DAS-ACHARIAR RESOLUTION PASSED.

BARDOLI PROGRAMME TO BE CARRIED OUT.

VENUE OF NEXT CONGRESS.

(From our Special Correspondent.)

COCANADA, Dec. 31.

The debate on Non-co-operation resisted over five hours. Some of the best contributions to the debate were the speeches of Shyam Sundar Chakravarti, Pattabhi Sitaramiah, Maulana Shaukat Ali, Dr. Kitchlew and Sjt. Rajagopalachariar. Till a late hour the audience sat down listening with keen interest to the various speeches. There was hardly any room for doubt concerning their temper whatever. Their love for Shyambabu with his austere simplicity and telling eloquence and his unquestioned devotion to Mahatma Gandhi were entirely in favour of the "Big Brother" and the small alike, having unfettered chance of working out their plans for the regeneration of the country and for infusing a new spirit into our public life. It had been widely known here that Rajagopalachariar-Das resolution itself was the outcome of the efforts of the Ali Brothers, who acted as Peacemaker and helped, as far as might be, to bring about a little readjustment of what had come to be regarded as the irreconcilable view-points. The agreement between Sjt. Rajagopalachariar and Mr. Das after all these weary months of conflict and separation on a common formula is in itself a remarkable achievement, for which great credit is due to the Brothers' tact, patience and forbearance. It is easy to imagine that the duties of the Congress Presidentship this year were of all things perhaps the most difficult, especially in view of the fact that the Swaraj Party has come to be settled back, and only recently emerged with success from the last Council elections. The President's ready and sparkling wit added zest to the proceeding, and there was hardly a dull moment in the proceedings. The attendance which had thinned down at the outset gradually swelled and the whole vast pandal gradually filled up towards the evening, and every inch of space had been taken up. Excitement became intense. There was much enthusiasm besides, and on a show of hands it was obvious Shyambabu's amendment had no chance of being carried. A division took place and 413 voted for and 703 against the amendment. Some remained neutral. The main resolution being put to the vote, the margin of difference was even greater, and at least half of those who had voted for Shyambabu voted fairly for the main resolution and the result was greeted with tremendous applause. The Congress then adjourned.

IN THE OPEN CONGRESS.

(Associated Press.)

COCANADA, Dec. 31.

The Congress reassembled this afternoon to discuss the business transacted in the Subjects Committee this morning. On the motion of Maulana Mahomed Ali, the Congress passed a resolution calling upon its working Committee to prepare and submit at as early a date as possible to the All-India Congress Committee for its consideration a scheme of organisation of separate Congress departments for more efficiently, expeditiously and uninterruptedly carrying out the various items of the programme of constructive work under its supervision and control. The Working Committee should also submit a scheme of a National Service of paid workers who would carry out the various departments and provide adequate and efficient central and provincial Secretariats and local office establishments. Maulana Mahomed Ali said the resolution, in a word, called upon the Congress to work. They must have their own permanent National Civil Service and he wanted the Congress membership to be at least fifty lakhs which was the number of the electorate under the Reforms.

Mr. Rajagopalachari then moved his resolution. Mr. Rajagopalachari explained the resolution on the lines followed by him in the Subjects Committee. He asked the Congress to accept it because thereby they would adopt the principle and policy of the Triple Boycott as inaugurated and enforced by Mahatma Gandhi but he did not want them to adopt the Triple Boycott by immediately going to the platforms and calling off Lawyers, School boys and Councillors. The constructive work must form the basis of their programme because the atmosphere of the country had been disturbed by what they had been talking and doing regarding Councils. By this resolution they expressed their determination not to undo or disturb what they did at Delhi. Mr. Rajagopalachari contended the resolution contained all the good points which they wanted without the evil effects of a battle. Even if complete union was not possible, they might avoid the aftermath of a bitter war.

Mr. C. R. Das formally seconded the resolution and reserved the remarks for a future occasion if necessary.

Mr. Jagatnarain Lal urged the deletion of the word "Delhi". He said while he did not suggest that they should rescind the Delhi Resolution they must not reaffirm it.

Mr. Hardyal Nag supported him. Mr. Shyam Sunder Chakravarty moved the same counter resolution as was put forward by him in the Subjects Committee this morning. It Reiterates Non-Co-operation and Triple Boycott without making mention of the Delhi Compromise. The text of this resolution has been wired in the Subjects Committee's report.

Mr. Shyan Sundar Chakravarty said he would not quarrel with the Swarajist Party if it was with the Congress in carrying out the constructive programme, while if it liked it might also carry its activities in the Councils provided the Swarajists did not identify themselves with the Congress in respect of their Council programme. If they did, the Congress would become a butt for ridicule. Babu Shyam Sunder Chakravarty, in moving his amendment, reiterated the views he had expressed in the Subjects Committee. Under the resolution of Mr. Rajagopalachari the Non-Co-operation movement was greatly affected. He would have no quarrel with Swaraj Party if they would do the constructive work, but so long as it was a destructive work this Congress which was intent upon the construction work must not allow the Swarajists to identify themselves with the Congress. If they did, the Congress would become the butt of ridicule.

"DELHI COMPROMISE AN ACCOMPLISHED FACT."

Mr. Vallabhai Patel said the Delhi Resolution was an accomplished fact, and to go back upon it now would be dishonourable. The Swarajists had scored victories with the support, and in some cases with the sympathy of, Congress voter. Mr. Rajagapalachari's resolution therefore gave them the maximum possible. In the circumstances, ie pledged the Swarajis to give Non-Co-operators facilities for the constructive, work, and would enable them to go to the country and tell them they must not expect any result from councils. He added that the constructive work required great political sentiment to make successful. The psychological moment for them would arise when either Swarajists failed to get anything as the result of capturing Councils, or when they broke their pledges to the electorate. There would be an opportunity for the Congress to disown them or their programme, but at present they must leave them alone and in the meantime carry out constructive programme on the basis of Mr. Rajagopalachari's resolution.

Mr. Azad Sobhani supported the proposal of Mr. Chakravarti. He said three years' achievements since 1920 were due to the out-and-out Non-Co-operation programme, while since they had begun to entertain compromises their work had come to a standstill. Dr. Pattabi Seetharamyya, in supporting the motion of Babu Shyam Sunder Chakravarthy pointed out that there were now two kinds of Non-Co-operators, one who would work for Swaraj through the Councils by entering and then wrecking them, by means of deadlocks, and the other who would work outside the Councils. These two were poles asunder, and there was nothing in common between them. But the Congress should not ask the Swarajists to withdraw from Councils but declare that it had nothing to do with these Councils in so far as its country's emancipation was concerned. At the same time the Congress must reserve a most hospitable and respectable corner for Swarajist. But he opposed the resolution of Sjt. Rajagopalachari, because this Compromise like the aftermath of war if all arbitraments of internation fight bore in it the seeds of future deviation with an abundance of exciting material for interpretation and mal-interpreation. it was as fatuous to try to repeal Delhi Resolution as to reaffirm it. At the same time he wanted to remove the ambiguity which rent the peaceful atmosphere in this country. Hence his support to the unsophisticated motion of Babu Shyam Sundar Chakravarthi, and not to the resolution of a tortuous, intricate, and sophisticated intellect.

MORE SUPPORT TO MR. ACHARIAR'S RESOLUTION.

Mr. Prakasam said when Mahatma Gandhi after Chauri Chaura took courage in his hand and came to the Bardoli Decision, the country was up against it. Similarly Maulana Mahomed Ali took courage in his hand at Delhi and saved the situation. (Applause). The speaker had toured every part of his province, and was told by ryots that leaders must come to some united settlement rather than be asked to support one or other party. Truth and justice was on the side of Mr. Rajagopalachariar's Resolution. Mr. Bharucha said leaders were united on Mr. Rajagopalachari's Resolution, and they must give them a chance to put through some constructive work. He drew attention to the Akali's' struggle and Satyagraha at Borsad. Mr. E. V. Ramaswami Naicker further supported the motion of Shyam Sunder Charavarthi, Mr. Deshpande, speaking in Canarese, supported the reslution of Sjt. Rajagopalachariar.

IN THE SUBJECTS COMMITTEE.

DISCUSSION ON RAJAGOPALACHAR'S RESOLUTION.

(Associated Press.)

COCANADA, Dec. 31.

The Congress Subjects Committee reassembled this morning and on a motion of Maulana Mahomed Ali (President) the Working Committee was asked to prepare and submit at as early a date as possible to the All-India Congress Committee for its consideration a scheme of organisation of separate Congress departments for more expeditiously, efficiently and uninterruptedly carrying out various items of constructive work under its supervision and control.

The Subjects Committee then discussed for over four hours the compromise resolution of Sjt. C. Rajagopalachariar for reaffirming the non-co-operation resolutions of the Congress and declaring that the principle and programme of Mahatma Gandhi including the Triple Boycott formed the foundation of constructive work and appealing to the nation to carry out the programme of constructive work and prepare for the adoption of civil disobedience. Babu Shyam Sunder Chakravarti, who spoke on this resolution yesterday, wanted time to consult his constituents. It was reported last night that he would not press his opposition to it but it appears that the position had changed since then. Maulana Shaukat Ali moved as a counter proposition.

"This Congress reaffirms its adherence to the programme of non-violent Non-co-operation including the Triple Boycott as inaugurated by Mahatma Gandhi as the only means of attaining Swarajya and calls upon the people to take further steps towards the fulfilment of the programme by (1) mobilising the public life of the country through the Congress so as to increase its hold on the people and maintaining an attitude of dissociation from the Legislatures.

(2) Establishing panchayats for the private settlement of all disputes and by refraining from having recourse to Government Courts

(3) Organising national Institutions for the education of the youths of the country and dissuading attendance at Schools and Colleges run under Government auspices

(4) Increasing the production and use of Khaddar

(5) Abolishing the sin of untouchability, and

(6) Achieving national solidarity by strict adherence to the principle of Non-violence in all matters of inter-communal relationship and producing the spirit of brotherliness between the Hindu-Musalman-Christion-Parsee-Sikhs and other inhabitants of the country."

THE DRIFTING POLICY.

The mover said that the Non-co-operation movement which promised so much potency under the guidance of Mahatma Gandhi was going to disruption and the non-co-operators were unconsciously drifting into a neutral attitude. His amendment was not conceived in a spirit of retaliation or hostility to any individual or party but to give power to the Swarajists, but the resolution of Sjt. Rajagopalachari was nebulous and required amplification by explaining their principle and policy in unequivocal language. The first constructive work lay in constructing the will of people and making it run in one definite groove and that could be done only by enligtening the public on the nature of the constructive programme. Khaddar work was coming to a stop for want of a definite programme and it was the duty of the Congress to exert their utmost on this most important part. Maulana Azad Sobhani seconded the amendment of Babu Shayam Sunder. Dr. Pattabi Seetharamayya (Andhra) in supporting the amendment characterised the resolution of Sjt. Rajagopalachariar as a carefully massed accumulation of words. It was time that they refused to ride the hobby horse of "peaceful atmosphere" which they had been riding since the Gaya Congress. This compromise had not helped the Congress to obtain one more rupee or one more yard of Khaddar. There was nothing in common between the Swaraj party and the rest of the Congress. The Delhi Compromise resolution permitting Council entry was the negation of the resolutions previously passed in the Congress. On the question of non-co-operation Dr. Pattabhi Seetharamayya, therefore, urged the meeting to approach the question in an honest and straight-forward manner and remove the ambiguity which now rended the peaceful atmosphere.

A CO-OPERATION RESOLUTION.

Mr. C. Vaidya said that the Congress must extend its support to the Swarajists who had swept the Moderates and the Co-operators from the Councils altogether. Otherwise the Congress stood in danger of allowing the Swarajists to join the Government. Mr. C. Vijiaraghavachari moved a small verbal amendment to the motion of Sjt. Rajagopalachari. In his opinion the Delhi resolution was a Co-operation resolution and to call it a Non-co-operation resolution was a lie. The Government was treating the Swarajist party as the successory of Mahatma Gandhi and as the Congress stood for the Gandhian programme, this meeting must declare its dissociation from the wrecking programme conceived by Sjt. C. R. Das.

Mr. Hardyal Nag endorsed the arguments of Mr. Vijiaraghavachariar. Mr. Brindbasani urged the meeting to delete the first two paragraphs of the resolution and pass only the last para—asking the country to carry out the programme of constructive work and prepare it for civil disobedience. At this stage Pandit Motilal Nehru supporting the resolution of Sjt. Rajagopalachariar said it was a compromise resolution and the Swaraj party had undertaken to agree to it after fully considering its terms. But Dr. Pattabhi Seetharamayya put his own interpretation and said that there was nothing in common between the Swaraj Party and the Congress party. "It is a challenge thrown to the Swarajists" said Panditji, "that they are a distinct body from the main body of the Congress and that the Congress dissociates itself from them. That raises the question as to who is the Congress. I am here to accept the challenge and say that the Congress is as much ours as it is yours. I shall not be dissociated from the Congress. Even if it comes to that I shall fight for my principles and do my best to convert the Congress with me. I shall not leave the Congress until I have actually converted by friends or until I fail and drop down dead on this very platform (hear hear)"

ATTITUDE OF SWARAJ PARTY.

Replying to a member as to what was the attitude of the Swaraj party in regard to the elections, Pandit Motilal Nehru declared "The policy of the Party is actually and intentionally to bring about a state of things which would necessitate a series of bye-elections during the life-time of these Councils. That is a part of our game but it has nothing to do with the Congress programme of work. We don't understand you to mean that the Congress accepts the programme of the Swaraj Party. The resolution of Mr. Rajagopalachariar only reaffirms the Delhi resolution and neither extends nor limits its scope."

COCANADA, Dec. 31.

Mr. Harisarvothama Rao supported the views of Mr. Brindbasani that they must work out the constructive programme and prepare the country for civil disobedience. Maulana Shaukat Ali who participated in the discussion advised the meeting not to quarrel among themselves but resolve to carry out the constructive programme. "If we quarrel, our enemy will get stronger. When our Chief is in jail, we should do nothing but carry out the programme and policy. I am firm in that purpose. If only you will all work for it energetically and unceasingly, we can get the Yerrowada jail opened, but no work is possible if you go on quarrelling with each other."

Mr. C. Rajagopalachariar replying to the debate emphasised Pandit Motilal Nehru's observation that in accepting the compromise resolution the Swaraj Party did not propose to alter the latter or the meaning of the Delhi resolution. The Swaraj Party had every right to put up candidates in the bye-elections but the Congress would not support it nor had the Swaraj Party asked for help from the Congress. But with reference to a general election after the dissolution of the Legislatures, it was a matter for wisdom and expediency.

Pandit Motilal Nehru:—I don't admit that.

As regards the present resolution, proceeded Mr. Rajagopalachariar, it did not commit the Congress to any interpretation which the Swaraj Party might put upon the doctrine of Non-co-operation. That the Congress policy remained unaltered there could not be any doubt.

All the minor amendments were put and lost.

The proposal of Babu Shyam Sundar Chakravarti was put and lost by 93 against 52 votes. The main resolution was then carried by an overwhelming majority. This resolution will be discussed this afternoon in the open Congress where opposition is expected from Babu Shyam Sundar Chakravarti and his small party.

MR RAJGOPALACHAR'S RESOLUTION IN SUBJECTS COMMITTEE.

(From our Special Correspondent.)

COCANADA, Dec. 31.

Owing to the sitting of the Khilafat Conference last night's Subjects Committee of the Congress could not meet till this morning. In view of the expected discussion on the Non-Cooperation Resolution the Subjects Committee Pandal was crowded up to its utmost capacity. Intense excitement could be noticed among the visitors, who numbered easily six or seven hundred.

The resolution favouring reorganisation of the Congress Department was moved from the chair and adopted without any discussion and afterwards discussion was resumed on Mr. Rajagopalachari's resolution at the point where it was left on Sunday. During the interval various informal meetings and conversations took place regarding the possibility of eliminating the opposition which was mainly confined to the no-change delegates from Bengal. C. P. Hindustani and partly Maharashtra and Utkal.

The opposition was led by Babu Shyamsundar Chakravarti and Pandit Sunderlal Nothing, not even the stirring appeal of

(Continued on next page.)

"WORK SHOULDER TO SHOULDER"

FOR SWARAJ AND KHILAFAT.

MUSLIMS' FOREMOST DUTY.

MAHOMED ALI'S STIRRING APPEAL.

(Associated Press.)

COCANADA, Dec. 31.

The Khilafat Conference held another sitting last night, the important feature of which was the speech by Mr. Mahomed Ali regarding the Khilafat funds and justifications not only for the continuance of Khilafat Committees but to strengthen them by reorganisation and appointment of paid workers who would devote their full energies to Khilafat work.

Maulana Abdul Majid of Badaun moved, "This session of the Khilafat Conference declares that the Khilafat demands of Mussalmans were the following: 1. Complete freedom of the Turkish Empire 2. Festitution of Thrace 3. Restitution of Smyrna and the coast of Asia Minor 4. Freedom and safeguarding of Jazirat-ul-Arab. This Conference recognises that the Treaty of Lausanne has brought about the decision of the first three demands but the question of freedom and safeguarding of Jazirat-ul-Arab, which from the religious point of view of the Mussalmans is the most important clause of the Khilafat demands remains unaltered, this conference, in clear terms and for the last time, declares that until all provinces in Arabia are freed and are safe in true sense the Islamic world will not rest in peace and shall continue to struggle with all its might."

Mr. Abdur Rahiman seconding said if Islam was to be safe its heart (Jazirat-ul-Arab) must be free from foreign control. While they would leave it to their deputations to settle, the position of Khilafat they stood for the freedom of Jazirat-ul-Arab under the Khilafat control. He drew attention towards the Akalis who though handful of men compared with forty crores of Mussalmans were sacrificing themselves to keep their Gurdwaras under their own managements, these handful of men won many victories against Government.

DESHBANDHU DAS' SUPPORT.

Mr. C. R. Das advanced to the rostrum amidst shouts of *Allah-o-Akbar*, to support the resolution. He addressed the gathering as comrades in both of freedom and of cause of the Khilafat. In the Congress his reason for supporting the motion was that he was a true Hindu, because Hinduism enjoined "when the religion of your brother is oppressed by anybody it is your duty to extend your helping hand." Mr. Das mentioned that he was the first person to have urged the Congress to take up the Khilafat at Delhi in 1918. Pandit Madan Mohan Malaviya president then ruled it out. But next year the Amritsar Congress took it up. He assured the conference that whenever their religion was attacked true Hindus would always march with them (hear hear). "There are good men and bad men amongst Hindus as there are good and bad amongst Mahomedans but let not the badness of bad men deter you from the good cause. If the cause is good it will secure support of all good Hindus. It is good Mahomedans and good Hindus who will carry your struggle to a successful issue". (Cries of *Allah-o-Akbar*). After his speech Mr. Das left the Conference Pandal.

Mr. Bharucha urged Government to give up the present mood and concede the first demands. He assured the support of all communities. As regards the frontier he said while individual offenders should be punished no war with Afghanistan should be declared. In case of such a war Indians would not stand by the Government (applause). The resolution was passed.

"FOREMOST ISLAMIC DUTY."

Mr. Yakub Hussain moved, "this meeting of the Khilafat Conference reaffirms its previous demands and declares on behalf of the Mussalmans that the attainment of a free and national Government is not only a political and national but foremost Islamic duty. This conference reminds the Mussalmans of India that the path of courage and freedom to suffer is their Islamic inheritance. It is therefore the duty of Mussalmans in this struggle for Swaraj that they should not only work shoulder to shoulder with their country but try to make an example in being ahead of their companions and remain firm in their untiring zeal and energy". He pointed out that Indians were not only slaves but provided reserve for British to enslave other countries. If therefore the Muslims of India wanted to save the neighbouring Muslim countries from troubles in future they must make India free and deprive England of using Indian resources to enslave other countries. The resolution was adopted.

MAULANA AZAD'S APPEAL

Maulana Abul Kalam Azad next moved a resolution pledging to Hindu-Muslim unity and calling upon the community to safeguard the places of worship of all communities, to show tolerance and stand against rioters to whatever community they might belong. Maulana Azad said leaving aside the relations between Hindus and Mussalmans under the Mahomedan rulers they know that for the last 150 years of British rule up till 1920 not only the two communities were not united but the British had done everything to keep them apart. Until 1920 not a minute was spent to bring the two communities together. In 1920 the first effort was made. After three years their relations had again been strained and he heard people declaring on that ground that Hindu-Muslim unity was impossible to achieve. This counsel of despair was absolutely baseless and took no account of human nature. If two men quarrel it sometimes took them five, ten or even fifty years to make up. That was human nature. Would they therefore declare that relations between 21 crores Hindus and seven crores Muhamedans, which had remained strained for ages—would they pass their judgment if after three years' experience some stray instances of conflict had occurred? If they did they took no note of human nature. The time for passing judgment on Hindu-Muslim unity would come when they had worked for it for some years and even some decades. Riots that had occurred were deplorable and his resolution was intended to emphasise their obligation to attain unity. The resolution was passed after some more speeches had been delivered.

REORGANISATION OF KHILAFAT COMMITTEES.

Mr. Mohamed Ali next moved a resolution (1) entrusting the working Committee with the work of reorganisation of Khilafat committees, (2) appealing for funds both in lump sum and regular monthly and annual donations to carry on the struggle for freedom of Jazirat-ul-Arab and India, (3) resolving to organise Khilafat volunteer under Central Khilafat Committee which would cooperate with Congress Volunteers. Mr. Mohamed Ali spoke at length. He said the enemy's propaganda had been used to urge that after the Lausanne Treaty Khilafat Committees must be closed. The Lausanne Treaty gave Turks their Swaraj but the question of Khilafat was as unsolved as ever. The Turks and Muslims all over the world had to settle the question of Khilafat. The real Khilafat issue of freeing Jazirat-ul-Arab from foreign control in obedience to the last will of their Prophet was before them. Thus the need for Khilafat organisations to-day was more than ever before and the real Khilafat issue was now before them. The Muhamedans of India had first to decide whether they had any love for their Prophet's injunctions or not. If they had, their duty was clear.

"COMPARE THIS TO THAT."

He admitted that the Khilafat funds had not been well managed but considering the strenuous struggle they were engaged in no one knew whether he would be inside jail or out his wonder was that the funds had not been more badly managed, "Was this peculiar to them", he asked? During the war this Government with its vast machinery could not prevent huge frauds. Once five thousand razors were not supplied at all although no less than twenty-two big officers had signed that it had been delivered. Again a contractor was paid eight times bill for khaki uniforms without supplying even once. If therefore, during the war such callous waste and mismanagement had occured even under Government what wonder was there that during the Khilafat struggle, when workers were changing almost hourly, some mismanagement had occurred. Some had said why was Khilafat Fund kept with Seth Chotani, why not in a bank and why should Seth Chotani had used it for his purposes. The speaker had given his mind to Seth Chotani but he must say Seth Chotani was one of the first men who subscribed to the Khilafat Fund. They did not put fund in a bank because they might have been deprived of them, or what was there to prevent the bank to close just as the Alliance Bank went into liquidation. He further pointed out that banks, also used for other purposes money deposited with them. They, however, hoped to realise from the Chotani Mills money he owed to the Committee. But even if all the sixteen lakhs were lost, would they refuse to give any more money for freeing their Holy Places. Supposing he had sent two hundred rupees towards doctors bill because of illness of his daugh-

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A Gas Geyser gives a supply of boiling water for a bath in a few minutes: a gas circulator keeps water constantly hot and available any hour of the day or night: there is no tedious wait for hot water.

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TRIPLE BOYCOTT REAFFIRMED.

(Continued from previous page.)

the President, could dislodge their opposition to the resolution though it seemed at best a difference without distinction. In a previous telegram I have indicated the psychology of its oppositionists and it is no wonder that all persuasion was unavailing. On the contrary the postponement of the discussion gave a further opportunity to the leaders of the opposition to canvass support among the members of the Subjects Committee. Babu Shyamsundar Chakravarti set the ball rolling with a speech which would have impressed many to look favourably towards his amendment. The personality of the Ali Brothers, however, militated against all rhetorical display and even sentiment. The house, also was less inclined to waste its time further and when the President applied a curb on the speakers the house was in full sympathy with him. Besides Babu Shyamsundar's amendment there were two or three others of a more or less verbal character. The number of speeches was limited and among those who opposed all amendments were Mr. Vijiarghavachariar, Mr. Kaleswararao Mr. R. Venkatram, and Mr. Bharucha. Mr. Shaukat Ali rounded off the discussion with a neat little speech which had a telling effect on the audience. Pandit Motilal Nehru supported Mr. Rajagopalachar's resolution in the absence of Deshbandhu Das. Panditji stated clearly the position of the Swaraj Party in regard to the elections. Mr. Rajagopalachar briefly replied to various criticisms. He stated that the attitude of the Congress towards Councils had not been affected in any way and there was no need for morbid suspicion among the members. The Congress had not been committed to any cause of action not contemplated by Mahatma Gandhi.

The President made a last appeal to the oppositionist to withdraw their opposition but when this did not produce the desired effect Mr. Shaukat Ali was so much weighed down with sorrow that tears actually flew down his cheeks. It was obvious that the amendments had no chance of being carried and though on putting to vote as many as 52 voted for Shyam Babu's amendment it was lost by nearly twice as many votes. Thereafter, Mr. Rajagopalacharis' resolution was put to vote and the voting showed that only very few were against it, not more than twelve or fifteen. After the voting the Subjects Committee adjourned.

At the special invitation of Local Reception Committee the following members of the Bombay National and Khilafat Volunteer corps have been here for some days helping the organisers of the local volunteers with their experience and knowledge. Mr. B. N. Mehisheri, I. M. Kaji and Chansey Ladha from the Bombay National Volunteer Corps and A. R. Mukaba, H. Y. Shaikh, A. K. Abbas, and Mahomedsaib, Khilafat Volunteers. These have been very active in carrying out varaious duties, and their services have been much appreciated.

CLOSE OF THE CONGRESS SESSION.

SOME MORE RESOLUTIONS.

(From our Special Correspondent.)

COCANADA, Jan. 2.

After 5 days' sitting the Congress came to a close this evening. Though some hundreds of delegates left after the passing of the Non-co-operation resolution, the visitors' number was unaffected and the Congress pandal was full. Most of the resolutions were put from the chair. Mualana Shaukat Ali, who moved resolution on Khaddar Board kept up his audience in roars of laughter by his humourous remarks and said that the resolution was merely an earnest of what they were going to do. Mr. Vallabhbhai Patel seconded it. Mr. V. J. Patel who had given notice of an amendment was absent, and M. Mahomed Ali mentioned to the house that Mr. Patel had told him he had done so as a matter of joke. Mr. J. M. Ghose (Bengal) however dissenting. Several amendments to the constitution were afterwards put to vote and carried. The resolution about Sjt. Savarkar was put from the chair, Mr. Mahomed Ali adding a few words in support of it and was carried.

RESOLUTIONS.

The following is the text of resolutions passed today:—

"This Congress sends the greetings and sympathy of the nation to the Indian Community in Kenya and while adhering to the opinion that unless Swarajya is won for India the sufferings and grievances of the Indians abroad cannot be properly remedied. It authorises Mrs. Sarojini Naidu and Mr. George Joseph to attend the forthcoming Indian Congress in Kenya and study the situation and advise the Indian community there as to what steps they should take in carrying on their struggle against the insults and injustices imposed upon them.

This Congress appoints a committee consisting of Sjts. M. A. Arulanandani, A. V. Dias, Periasundaram and L. Muthukrishna to investigate into the condition of life to which the South Indian Labourers in Ceylon are subjected and to make a report to the Working Committee.

In view of humiliating treatment accorded to the Indian labourers in various parts of the British Empire this Congress advises the people of India for labour purpose and calls upon the Working Committee to appoint a small committee to examine the matter in all aspects and report to the All-India Congress Committee.

This congress declares that the attack made by the Government on the Akali Dal is a direct challenge to the right of free association of all Indians for non-violent activities and being convinced that the blow is aimed at all movements for freedom resolves to stand by the Sikhs and calls upon Hindus, Mussalmans, Christians, Parsees and all people of India to render all possible assistance to the Sikhs in the present struggle including assistance with men asd money. The Congress authorises the All-India Congress Committee to take all necessary steps in this behalf.

Resolved that this Congress authorises the Working Committee of the All-India Congress Committee to perform the duties of the Civil Disobedience Committee appointed at the Delhi Session of the Congress and further resolved that the Satyagraha Committee do henceforward cease to exist as a separate committee.

This Congress condemns the continued Incarceration of Sjt. Vinayak Damodar Savarkar and expresses its sympathy with Dr. N. D. Savarkar and other members of his family.

Resolved that an All-India Khaddar Board be formed consisting of Sjts. Jamnalal Bajaj (chairman), Vallabhbhai Patel, Mangaalal Gandhi, Revashankar Jagjivan Jhaveri, Velji Nappu, Belgaumwalla, M. Shaukat Ali and Mr. Shankerlal Banker (Secretary) with full power to organise and carry on the khaddar work throughout India under the general supervision of the All-India Congress Committee and to raise funds (including loans) therefore in addition to the allotments that may be made from the general funds. The Board shall hold office for three years, any vacancies to be filled in by the rest of the members. A report and statement of accounts shall be presented to the A.I.C.C. at its annual meeting and whenever else called. The Board will act as the central authority on behalf of the A. I. C. C. with regard to the Khaddar work and in co-operation with the Provincial Congress Committees it will supervise and control the Khaddar Boards established by the Provincial Congress Committees and organise new ones in co-operation with the P. C. C. where they do not exist.

THE AKALI STRUGGLE.

CONGRESS SUPPORT ASSURED.

(Associated Press.)

COCANADA, January 1.

The Subjects Committee took into consideration the report of the Satyagraha Committee appointed at the Dehi Special Congress to organise an effective campaign of civil disobedience. Dr. Kitchlew, who was convener, stated in his report that the intention of himself and the members to tour round the country with a view to rouse people for a campaign could not be given effect to as the situation in the Punjab developed rapidly and made it impossible for him (Dr. Kitchlew) to leave Amritsar; the Sikh leaders desired his presence in Amritsar and the President of the All-India Congress Committee and members of the Working Committee and also of the Satyagraha Committee approved of his presence in Amritsar. The whole point of the Committee was that it should be a Committee of action and not of mere enquiry as misunderstood by some and if such action was not contemplated in the near future it would be desirable to wind up the Committee. Dr. Kitchlew then referred to the Akali struggle and as the All-India Congress Committee had accepted the challenge of Government, which declared the Sikh Associations as illegal, the civil disobedience had already been started on a national basis. Now the Congress should associate itself with the movement and give practical help. For, if the Akalis failed on account of lack of support from the whole country, the Congress would lose its prestige and progress towards Swaraj would be retarded for a long time to come.

ASSISTANCE TO AKALIS.

The Subjects Committee considered and resolved calling upon the people to render all possible assistance to the Sikhs and authorised the All-India Congress Committee to take steps to help them with men and money. The Working Committee was authorised to reform the duties of the Civil Disobedience Committee appointed at the Delhi Session and the latter to cease to exist as a separate Committee.

KHADDAR BOARD.

Protracted discussion then ensued on the motion of Maulana Shaukat Ali for the formation of an All-India Khaddar Board to carry on Khaddar work. Eventually the suggestion was boiled down into the following formula "Resolved that an All-India Khaddar Board be formed consisting of of Seth Jamnalal Bajaj (Chairman), Mr. Vallabhbhai Patel, Maganlal Gandhi, Revashanker Javeri, Belgaumwalla, Shankerlal Banker, Maulana Shaukat Ali and a treasurer with full powers to organise and carry on khaddar work throughout India and provide funds in addition to allotments that may be made from the general funds. The Board will hold office for three years and statement of accounts will be presented to the All-India Congress Committee at its Annual meetings and whenever else called for. The Board will act as the central authority on behalf of the All-India Congress Committee and work in co-operation with the Provincial Congress Committees with regard to khaddar work. It will supervise and control khaddar boards established by Provincial Congress Committees and organise new ones where they do not exist.

"A MALICIOUS PERSECUTION."

On the motion of Mr. R. Venkat Ram, the Subjects Committee adopted, a motion condemning the continued incarceration of Mr. Vinayaka Damodar Savarkar and expressing sympathy with Dr. N. D. Savarkar and other members of his family, the mover said that Barrister V. D. Savarkar was suffering under monstrous injustice of double transportations, one term was over and he was undergoing the other. This case therefore was of a special category and the Congress should express its condemnation at the continued incarceration of Mr. Savarkar. Mualan Mahumed Ali caaracterised the treatment to Mr. Savarkar as vindictive and malicious persecution.

Several amendments were made in the existing constitution of the Congress in the light of recent experience.

Finally the Subjects Committee accepted the invitation of Karnatak for holding the next Congress. The place will probably be Bijapur.

The Congress meets this evening and will close the present session.

THE KENYA QUESTION.

"SYMPATHY WITH SLAVES IN THEIR SLAVERY."

(Associated Press.)

COCANADA, Jan. 1.

The Congress met late this afternoon to dispose of all business transacted by the Subjects Committee. The house was weary and there was a general desire for speedy disposal of the agenda. Some of the resolutions adopted in the Subjects Committee were therefore put from the Chair. Maulana Mahomed Ali puttnig to vote the resolution of greetings and sympathy of the Indian Nation to the Indian community in Kenya said that the question of Kenya coud not be solved without the big question of Kenya in India (Swaraj) being solved. The speaker was once told that when Lord Sinha went to the Imperial Conference as a representative, not of India but of India's foreign government, the Prime Minister of Canada discovered that Lord Sinha did not represent the nation of India but of an unnational government and asked Lord Sinha to go back to India and return as a representative of the national Government. And now Dr. Sapru, his successor, was reminded of the same fact by the representative of the Free State of Ireland. Slaves could not free the slaves but even slaves could expect sympathy with slaves in their slavery. Hence the message of the Indian Nation through their delegates Mrs. Naidu and Mr. George Joseph that the slaves of India meant no longer to be slaves. Yesterday's decision had settled all the errors of the past Congress—Delhi, Gaya, Nagpur or Calcutta and now the decks were cleared for action. Now this Congress must decide to win freedom in one year and thereby win the freedom of Kenya.

The following resolution was then passed:—This Congress sends the greetings and sympathy of the nation to the Indian community in Kenya and while adhering to the opinion that unless Swarajya is won for India the sufferings and grievances of Indians abroad cannot be properly remedied, it authorises Mrs. Sarojini Naidu and Mr. George Joseph to attend the forthcoming Indian Congress in Kenya and study the situation and advise the Indian community there as to what steps they should take in carrying on their struggle against the insults and injustices imposed upon them.

Two other resolutions were also put from the chair and carried, one appointed a committee of four residents of Ceylon to report on conditions of life to which South Indian labourers in Ceylon are subjected and the other authorised the Working Committee to perform the duties of the Civil Disobedience Committee appointed at the Delhi Congress.

SUPPORT TO AKALIS.

Mrs. Sarojini Naidu then moved;—This Congress declares that the attack made by government on the Shiromani Gurudwara Prabhandak Committee and the Akali Dal is a direct challenge to the right of free association of all Indians for non-violent activities, and being convinced that the blow is aimed at all movements for freedom, resolves to stand by the Sikhs and calls upon Hindus and Mussalmans, Christians, Parees and all people of India to render all possible assistance to the Sikhs in the present struggle including assistance with men and money. The Congress authorises the All-India Congress Committee to take all necessary in this behalf.

Dr. Kitchlew, convener of the Satyagraha Committee, emphasised his view that the Akali struggle was now a national struggle and any defeat of the Akalis for want of help from the Congress would affect the prestige of this National Assembly. They must all emulate the example of the non-violent Sikhs and be prepared for civil disobedience at any moment.

Mr. Umar Alisha (Andra) supported the resolution which was carried.

NEW WORKING COMMITTEE.

(From our Special Correspondent.)

COCANADA, Jan. 2.

After the Congress Session was over last night, a meeting of the All-India Congress Committee was held in the Subjects Committee Pandal. About a hundred members were present. After the minutes of the last meeting were read and confirmed the Committee proceeded to elect the Working Committee. The following eighteen names were proposed for the nine places.—Sjt. Vallabhbhai Patel, Maulana Shaukat Ali, C. Rajagopalachar, Konda Venkatappaya, Seth Jamnalal Bajaj, Maulana Abul Kalam Azad, Mr. C. R. Das, Sirdar Mangalsing, Mr. Khaliquzaman, Mr. Shankerlal Banker, Mrs. Sarojini Naidu, Mr C. V. Vaidya, Mr. K. Santanam of Lahore, Dr. Ansari, Mr. Jairamdas Daulatram, Babu Rajendra Prasad, Janab Yakub Hasan and Maulana Azad Sobhani. The last three names being withdrawn, there were fifteen to be voted upon. Finally the following were declared elected:—Sjt. Vallabhbai Patel, Sirdar Mangalsing, Konda Venkatappayya, C. Rajagopalachar, Seth Jamnalal Bajaj, Maulana Shaukat Ali, Mr. Shankerlal Banker, Mr. C. R. Das and Maulana Abul Kalam Azad. Mrs. Sarojini Naidu got the highest number of votes among those that were not elected and it is possible her defeat was due to her announcement at the outset that if she could not be elected unanimously she would not like to serve on the Committee.

The All-India Congress Committee met this morning again and concluded a heavy agenda including the appointment of a panel of twelve members to decide election disputes. Before the meeting adjourned Maulana Shaukat Ali referred to the threatened Anglo-Afghan rupture and exhorted all the communities to exert themselves fully so that a war might be averted by timely pressure of public opinion on Government.

Maulanas Mahomed Ali and Shaukat Ali, and party and several other distinguished people left to-day by the mail train. Last night the Chairman and members of the Reception Committee entertained the President, delegates and other distinguished visitors to the Congress at a grand dinner in purely Indian style. Over two thousand covers were laid and the dinner which was prepared after the Andhra fashion was highly appreciated.

ORGANISATION OF KHADDAR BOARD

(From our Special Correspondent.)

COCANADA, Jan. 2.

This morning the Subjects Committee met for the last time, and rushed through the heavy agenda. Of course the only important business done was about the organisation of the Khaddar Board. Maulana Shaukat Ali moved a resolution, proposing a Board, consisting of Sjt. Jamnalal Bajaj as Chairman and Sjts. Vallabhai Patel, Maganlal Gandhi, Revashankar Jagjivan Velji Napoo, Nowroji Belgaumwala and Maulana Shankat Ali with Mr. Sahnkerlal Banker as Secretary.

At first it seems such a businesslike proposition would meet with ready acceptance, but notwithstanding the frank statement of Sjts. Vallabhai and Banker that only business was intended by them, and that they did not aspire to encroach on the authority of the Congress the ubiquitous Vithalbhai Patel gave a foretaste of his policy of obstruction, when he would actually be inside the Legislative Assembly. Subsequently Mr. Das also came up and on the whole quite a long time was taken up before the matter was finally settled.

The President had to intervene, and finally put to vote the resolution, with some suggestions of his own, to put an end to the needless controversy.

Other resolutions were regarding Kenya Indians and about Sjt. Vinayak Damodar Savarkar.

MR. SAVARKAR'S CONTINUED INCARCERATION CONDEMNED.

Mr. R. Venkatram moved:—"This Congress condemns the continued incarceration of Vinayak Damadar Savarkar, and expresses its sympathy with Dr. N. D. Savarkar and other members of his family."

Mr. Venkatram explained the reasons for which such a resolution was placed before the House. It was adopted without any opposition.

The Committee concluded its sitting at a very late hour.

APPOINTMENT OF GENERAL SECRETARIES.

(From our Special Correspondent.)

COCANADA, Jan. 2.

The General Secretaries for the next year are Sjt. Gangadharao Deshpande, Dr. Kitchlew and Pandit Jawaharlal Nehru. Sjts. Revashankar Jagjivan and Lakhmsey Veljee Napoo were reappointed treasurers, and Messrs. Sopariwala and Co. were appointed auditors.

For the next session of the Congress there were several applications but the first preference was easily for the Karnatak and Sind came in for the second choice. It was therefore resolved to hold the next session in the Karnatak and the exact venue which is to be determined by the Karnatak Provincial Congress Committee will be either Bijapur or Belgaum.

THE SPURIOUS FATWA.

(From our Special Corrbspondent.)

COCANADA, Jan. 1.

On reading the article "Forgery" in the "Chronicle", Maulana Shaukat Ali wired to Maulana Abdul Bari about the truth of the Fatwa alleged to have been issued by him. Maulana Abdul Bari has replied under date December 31st, time 11-15 a.m., that the Fatwa is a sheer forgery and that he has already contradicted it in the "Chronicle." The Maulana assents he approved of Hindu-Muslim unity after great deliberation and, considering it an Islamic duty to strengthen that unity, had always supported his friend, Mahatma Gandhiji.

SWARAJISTS' DEMAND.

TEXT OF RESOLUTION.

The following is the full text of the resolution passed by the Council of the Swaraj Party, containing their demands on Government:—

Whereas the Reforms introduced by the Government of India Act of 1919 have repeatedly been pronounced by the Indian National Congress and all shades of Indian public opinion to be inadequate and unsatisfactory, and whereas the events of the last three years and the working of the legislatures inaugurated under the said Act during that period have amply justified Indian public opinion and shown beyond all doubt that the said legislatures are not only utterly powerless to protect the various interests of the Indian people and secure to them the most elementary rights of citizenship, but are entirely unable to defend them from national humiliation at home and abroad, and whereas the Swarajya Party of the Indian National Congress, by its programme adopted in 1923, laid down certain lines of political work including entry into the said legislatures, having for its immediate objective the securing of the right to form a constitution adopting such system and machinery as are most suited to the conditions of the country and to the genius of the people, and whereas in pursuance of the said programme the Swarajya Party have succeeded in winning a substantial number of seats in the said legislatures at the General election, the Council of the Swarajya Party held at Cocanada on 30th December expresses its full agreement with the resolutions passed at the several sessions of the Indian National Congress to the effect that India is fully fit for Swaraj and there is no justification for withholding it from the Indian people any longer and this meeting demands that steps be forthwith taken to establish full responsible Government in India and this meeting is of opinion that with a view to ensure a proper atmosphere for the said purpose the following preliminary measures be adopted:—

(1) That the elected members of the Central and Provincial Legislatures immediately present a demand to the Government asking for (a) the immediate unconditional release of Mr. Gandhi; (b) the immediate release of all other political prisoners convicted or under trial in India or foreign countries for offences not involving any violence to persons or property; (c) the immediate summoning of a round table Conference of representatives of whom one-third shall be elected by the elected members of the Indian Legislative Assembly, one-third by the Indian National Congress and one-third shall be nominated by Government or elected by such other bodies or communities as Government may desire.

This Conference will negotiate with Government with a view to determine the principles of the constitution for India which shall provide *inter alia*, (a) for a declaration of rights on the lines of the resolution adopted by the Indian National Congress at Amritsar in 1919; (b) for full control of the Legislatures, Central and Provincial in all matters of legislation, administration (civil and military), finance and the various services, central or provincial, as the case may be; (c) the decision of the Conference arrived at a result of the said negotiations will then be laid before a new Legislative Assembly elected on a wider franchise than at present to be determined by the said Round Table Conference and the said Assembly shall have power to frame a constitution for India on the basis of the said decision and the constitution shall then be presented to the Imperial Parliament to be ratified and embodied in a statutory enactment.

HOWRAH DISTURBANCE

MAGISTRATE'S STEP TO ALLAY TENSION.

(Associated Press.)

CALCUTTA, Jan. 1.

In connection with the recent Hindu-Mahomedan disturbance at Howrah the District Magistrate to-day convened a conference of leading Hindu and Mahomedan gentlemen having influence over the labouring classes. Mr. Bepin Chandra Pal was also present The Magistrate pointed out that pending investigation it was desirable that the tension of feeling between the two communities should be smoothed over and that the rough elements of both the communities should be spoken to by the leaders so as to put a stop to the communal trouble brimming amongst them. A committee of six members of each community was formed to allay discontent and to take other steps which might bring about friendly relations between the two communities. The situation in the disturbed area is quiet to-day though it is still under the police guard.

Official and Personal.

The Excellencies Lord and Lady Reading arrived in Calcutta from Burma on January 1st by the S.S. "Arankola" and left this evening by special train for Delhi. Lord and Lady Lytton were present at the station to bid farewell to their Excellencies.

Their Excellencies Lord and Lady Willingdon attended in state the Madras Races on New Year's day at Guindy and witnessed the race for the Governor's Cup which was won by Mr. T. M. Ross'Wee Dote, the winner of the cup last year.

Their Excellencies received H.H. the Nawab of Sachin at Government House, Bombay on Wednesday morning.

Their Excellencies held a reception at Government House, Bombay. on Wednesday evening.

CABLE ITEMS.

14 points to 10.—Reuter.

Owing to serious bronchitis Ainscough has deferred sailing to Bombay from 11th January to 1st February.—Reuter.

Sir M.M. Bhownaggree is seriously ill of influenza and bronchitis.—Reuter.

New York.—The Japanese steamer "Nagatomaru" from Calcutta on fire at the pier in number two hold containing bales of jute and burlap. Damage to the cargo is considerable and the vessel is slight.—Reuter.

The submarine K26 the second largest underwater craft of the British navy, leaves Portsmouth on Wednesday for three months cruise under Commander O.P. Thompson. She proceeds first to Gibralter, then to Malta, Port Said and Aden.—Reuter.

Cairo.—Sir George Lloyd lunched at the British Residency on Tuesday, after which he left for Alexandria en route for Constantinople.—Reuter.

The octogenarian recluse, Colonel Edward Lloyd was found dead in a caravan at Woking, in which he lived during past two years. It was stated at an inquest on the deceased, who served for a long time in South Africa, that he had a son on the Indian Frontier who was also a Colonel. A verdict of death due to natural causes was returned.—Reuter.

Broadcasting from Glasgow was heard at Flandreau in South Dakota, 4,700 miles away, also in Minneapolis.—Reuter.

(Continued from column 6.)

Sherwani, Abdul Majid, Sulaiman Nadvi, Abdulla Haroon, Mr. Shafi of Behar and two others.

C. P. PROVINCIAL KHILAFAT COMMITTEE

Mr. Ashfaque Ali wires from Cocanada under date January 2nd:—

Maulan Shaukat Ali wires "The office of the C.P. Provincial Khilafat Committee has been temporarily removed from Nagpur to Seoni. Mr. Abdul Jabbar Khan, Zamindar, Kaniwada, will be in charge of it. I request all provincial workers to give him their wholehearted support and communicate with him regarding Khilafat work."

"WORK SHOULDER TO SHOULDER."

(Continued from page 7.)

ter, and if that money was lost by the messonger carrying it he would send money again if he had love for his daughter.

APPEAL FOR FUNDS.

That was what they had to keep in view. If they loved their Prophet they must give funds for that purpose. He was sure better management would be achieved in future. They must also make up their mind that if they wanted the Khilafat struggle to be brought to a successful issue they must have workers and pay them living wage out of Khilafat Funds, and must look after their families when they went to jails. As for himself and his brother they had been called robbers by some Anglo-Indian Papers. The Britishers came as traders to India and if he was a robber he was following in the footsteps of his King's Government. But he wanted to point out that his family was being maintained by a lover of Khilafat. Their khaddar clothes did not cost much and their home built ages ago by their grandfather was falling into decay, while others who read with them had built big bungalows. What were he and his brother then doing with money? Were they digging it underground? He had love for his Prophet and had given himself to God's cause. If they did not trust him they could appoint other men, but if they had love for the cause and wanted workers they must give bare living to those who led and participated in the campaign of sacrifice.

As the result of Maulana Mohamed Ali's speech large number of people present gave money.

Dr. Kitchlew said the Akalis were fighting for the restoration of the Maharaja of Nabha because one of their Gurus had told the ancestor of the Maharaja that the Maharaja's home was also the Guru's home. The Akalis were now fighting to fulfill that pledge of their Guru. Must not Mohamedans carry out the last will of no less an authority than their Prophet?

The resolution was adopted. The Conference concludes tomorrow.

KHILAFAT CONFERENCE RESOLUTIONS.

(Associated Press.)

COCANADA, Jan. 2.

The Khilafat Conference concluded its session late last night after approving of the recommendations of its Subjects Committee. The following are important resolutions:—

This meeting of the Khilafat Conference accepts the following fundamental principles of the Indian National Pact and the Bengal Pact: (1) Representation on the basis of population (2) Protection of the rights of minorities (3) Toleration between the different communities of India and (4) Full religious and communal freedom.

It is resolved that the Khilafat Committees all over India and other Islamic institutions should give their full consideration to both the pacts and should forward suggestions on the details of the Indian National Pact through the Provincial Khilafat Committees to the undermentioned sub-Committee appointed for this purpose and which will submit a report to the Central Khilafat Committee by the 31st March 1924: (1) Maulana Abul Kalam Azad (2) Maulana Abul Sadir Sahib (3) T. A. K. Sherwani, (4) Sahib Quarashi (convener).

This Conference reiterates its former decisions and lays down in the clearest terms the demands of Indian Mussalmans regarding Arabia and the Arabs. It declares on behalf of the Mussalmans of India that they do not for a moment desire the people of Jazairat-ul-Arab to be under any foreign Government even if it be that of a Muslim power. The freedom of the Arabs, their advancement and national honour is much dearer to the Mussalmans of India than of other Islamic countries. The purpose of the present struggles is, therefore, to make the Arabs free and safe from foreign control and domination and that, while maintaining their internal freedom, the Arabs should keep themselves bound up with the Central Islamic Khilafat according to the national and religious tenets of Islam. It is, however, essential that Harmani-is-Sharafain should be under the direct control of the Khilafat Muslimin for, according to the Islamic Shariat, the control and management of pilgrims is the sole right of the Khilafat Mussalmin alone.

This meeting reaffirms its previous demands and declares, on behalf of the Mussalmans, that the attainment of free and national Government is not only a political and national, but the foremost Islamic duty.

This Conference reminds the Mussalmans of India that to suffer in the path of courage and freedom is their Islamic inheritance. It is, therefore, the duty of Mussalmans that in the struggle for Swarajya they should not only work shoulder to shoulder with their country brethren, but try to make an example in being ahead of them and remain firm in their untiring zeal and energy.

Another resolution called upon the Indian Mussalmans to give their immediate and serious attention to all National Educational Institutions generally and particularly the National Muslim University of Aligarh. If the Mussalmans of India do not give their full and generous help, both moral and monetary, then not only will the existence of the present national institution be imperilled but even the aim of national education would be peopardised for a long time.

The Conference then appointed a Working Committee consisting of Maulana Mahomed Ali, Dr. Ansari, Mr. Zahur Ahmed, T. K.

(Continued in colma 5.)

JAMIAT-UL-ULEMA.

MEMORIAL FOR MOPLAH MARTYRS.

TEXTS OF RESOLUTIONS.

(Asscciated Press.)

COCANADA, Jan. 1.

The Jamiat-ul-Ulema resumed session last night, and passed a dozen resolutions. The one regarding the position of Khilafat declares full faith in the Angora Government, condemns propagandist activities of enemies of Islam to create misunderstanding about the attitude of Angora and deplores that even some Mahomedans have allowed themselves to be used by the enemies of Islam for this purpose. The Conference asks the Indian Muslims not to be disturbed because their *shariat* can throw enough light on the question of power and position of Khilafat. The Jamiat-ul-Ulema expresses its conviction that the Angora Government will call a fully representative body of Islamic Ulema and leaders of all parts of the world to settle this vital question.

Maulana Ahmad speaking on this resolution said Angora had only recently emerged from war and was busy settling its internal affairs. The Turks had assured them that they would ascertain Muslim opinion on the question republican form of Government and Khilafat which were not incompatible. Koranic injunctions on the matter were quite clear and would enable a solution being reached. Mussalmans all over the world including those in India must owe allegiance to the Khalifa whose authority over Indian Muslims would be as much as over Turks and who should thus provide a link to unite the Muslims all over the world.

NATIONAL PACT NECESSARY.

The resolution on the question of pact says that, "between the Indian National Pact prepared by Dr. Ansari and Lala Lajpatrai and the Bengal Pact, the latter is more equitable and more productive of helpful factors for the attainment of Swaraj. The Conference deplores the hostile attitude towards the Bengal Pact as it overlooks requirements of a united nation and mutual agreement." The Conference has appointed a committee to collect opinions to examine them and report, keeping in view the principles of justice, toleration, preservations of rights and religious liberty. The report is to be submitted by the end of February and after its consideration by the Executive Committee of the Jamiat-ul-Ulema it is to be forwarded to the Congress Sub-Committee. The Committee will consist of Maulanas Hussain Ahmed, Shabbir Ahmed, Syed Suleman, Abdul Alim, Hakim Ajmal Khan, Massaulla, Abdul Quadir and Kiafaitulla.

Speaking on the resolution Maulana Abdul Majid declared that some pact was essential to remove the doubts and give satisfactory assurance about a future relations between the two communities. Manru Zama declared that Mahomedans who were at present hesitating in joining the movement for freedom would at once throw in their lot with them if a satisfactory pact was concluded. The resolution was passed unanimously.

The Conference in another resolution condemned atrocities committed on Moplahs and declared the train tragedy as the darkest page in the British history in India. To perpetuate the memory the Moplah martyrs, the Conference decided to raise a fitting memorial and appointed a committee for the purpose. The next resolution declared that as it is essential that Jazirat-ul-Arab which included Aden should be free from non-Muslim control Indian Muslims should work for its freedom and that as Jazirat-ul-Arab is a vital point all Eastern nations should also work to secure its freedom. The Conference also adopted a resolution declaring that as Swaraj depended on unity both Hindus and Mahomedans should work together to bring about unity. The Conference, therefore, condemned those activities which are likely to weaken the basis of unity and considered their promotes as enemies of the nation.

MAULANA SHAUKAT ALI'S APPEAL.

Maulana Shaukat Ali speaking at this stage made some observations. He expressed pleasure that the Ulemas were now thinking progressively and hoped that by their learning, Ulemas would guide him and others. He appealed all to join and support the Jamiat-ul-Ulema and asked the Jamiat to urge all Mussalmans to join the Congress and Khilafat bodies. He declared that every Muslim was for attainment of Swaraj and would work for Hindu-Muslim unity.

Another resolution passed by the Conference deplores excesses committed on Mahomedans at Nagpur and Jhansi and congratulate Mahomedans of these places on their patience and tolerances. The Conference also passes a resolution sympathising with the Akalis and characterising as interference with religious liberties and inherent rights the order of the Government declaring the Gurdwara Committee unlawful association. A Sikh speaker who is a member of the Gurdwara Committee thanked the Conference and assured them of the Akalis' support in their struggle. Among other resolutions the Conference (1) condemned the shooting at Durgah in Ajmere, (2) congratulated Ali Brothers, Dr. Kitchlew, Maulana Hussain Ahmed and others who were tried at Karachi, (3) expressed anger at the action of the Bombay Government against Maulana Hasrat Mohani and congratulated him, (4) condemned the North-Western Frontier Administration in prosecuting those who took part in observing Jazirat-ul-Arab day.

HINDUS UNDER MUSLIM RULE.

(Continued from page 6.)

larly Hazrat Shah Mansoor Wali is the family guru of Maharaja Sindhia of Gowaliar through whose prayers, so it is said, Maharaja's ancestors rose to this eminent position. The social relations and intermingling of the two communities was so complete that Muslim Saints prayed for the success of Hindu arms against their own co-religionists and *vice versa*. Konbh Dew—Raja of Balgana in Deccan—after his defeat by Mahomed Shah Bahmany went to Sheikh Zainuddin—a well-known *dervesh* of those days—and asked for his benediction. Shah Zainuddin prayed for him and asked him to go away to Gujrat for the time being. Mohamed Shah became very angry with the holy Sheikh, when he heard of it. But the Sheikh took no notice and remained firm. There are such innumerable stories mentioned in the pages of Indian histories. Muslim Kings used to visit and honour Hindu Yogis. Mahomed Tughlak used to discuss Hindu philosophy and religion with the Yogis in private. He always used Ganges water even when he was at Doulatabad. He named his Camp *Surukdowara*. Emperor Jehangir writes in his memoirs that once he discussed with the learned Hindus regarding their belief in God. "They admitted," continues, Jehangir, "that God had no corporal form, and of Him they had no definite notion. They said that as to understand that singular and invisible Being was beyond their conception, they could not form any idea of Him except by the means of some natural objects, and, therefore, they had mde these ten figures (ten incarnations) the medium of raising their minds upto the Supreme God. I then told them that they could attain that end by this means." Sir Thomas Roe, who came to the Court of Jehangir as the Ambassador of James I, writes that Jehangir frequently visited Hindu Yogis; and on one occasion he himself saw a Hindu Yogi in rags sitting by the side of the King in open darbar, and the King talked to him with the utmost respect addressing him as "father." The stories of sincere loving friendships of Guru Nanak with Baba Fareeddin Shakerganj (a great Muslim divine) and Gosain Tulsi Das with Abur Rahim Khankhana are still preserved in authentic histories.

The very word *"Peshwa"* is of Muslim origin and Vazirs of the Kings of Deccan were called by this name. The Bengali names *Chitnawis, Nakalnawis, Mozamdar, Tarafdar* and the Mahratti name. *Fernavis* and host of the others are unmistakably names of the posts the holders of these names held under the Muslims. Mussalman kings joined the Hindus in their sorrows and pleasures. They took measures from the very beginning of their rule to stop cow-slaughter in reverence to the Hindu sentiments and susceptibilities. They took part in the observance of their festivals. On the Dewali day, a Pooja Durbar was held and Brahmans brought cows to the royal gardens and received gifts from the King. Dasahra was celebrated by the King. On Shivratri Yogis were invited to the royal palace and given food. The King himself wore *rakhi* reund his wrist on the death of Raja Rai Singh, "I put," says Jahangir, "the tika mark on the forehead of Dalpat Rai with my royal hands, selected him as the successor of his father, and conferred upon him jagir and country of the deceased Rai Singh." Such were the methods by which the Muslim Kings ruled India and such was the force of love that they conquered the hearts of Hindus—a proverbially loving people.

SUIT AGAINST RAILWAY CO.

RULE DISCHARGED.

The following is the judgment of the full court of the Small Causes Court, Bombay, in which Tokersey Jivraj firm, sued the B. B. and C. I. Railway Co. in respect of overcharge.

Mr. K. K. Suntoke, pleader appeared for the plaintiff while Mr. Indranarayen Brijmohanlal, pleader appeared for the defendant railway company. Their Honours, Mr. K. M. Javeri, Chief Judge and Mr. A. A. Chitre, the third judge, in the course of their judgment said:—

This suit is filed by defendant firm with the assistance of one Bakliwal a Claim Agent, in respect of, and alleged to be overcharged in respect of, six out of the nine consignments, consigned from Tilhar to Bombay under Railway Receipts under date 18-4-20 and 9-5-1920. Plaintiffs were neither consignors nor the consignees, but purchased the Railway Receipts in open market. Plaintiff's metha could only formulate his case by stating that plaintiff's objection was "that the defendant company received larger amount than what was mentioned in the Railway Receipt." Bakliwal, the Claim Agent who holds a Power of Attorney, admits in his evidence that when he made the claim for receipts in suit he had not with him the copies of originals of the Railway Receipts, that he did not know that there was any remark on the Railway Receipts. He further based the claim on the ground that the Goods should have travelled by the cheapest route. The suit therefore represents the difference between the actual charge and the charge that should have been made as per the cheapest route. He further admitted at the trial that he now saw a remark on the Railway Receipts to the effect that the route was selected by the sender and admitted that they were not fabricated. He further adds that he did not know the consignor and had no communication with him. Plaintiff's clerk also admitted that he had seen the remarks on the Railway Receipts viz. route selected by the sender when he received them. And the Rule is obtained on the grounds that (1) Defendant Co. were not justified in collecting in Bombay, charges calculated on the basis of the consignor having himself selected the dearer and the larger route and (2) that the lower Court ought not to have held that the goods were in fact carried by the larger route.

Plaintiffs were transferees for value of receipts which expressly bore the remrk "route selected by the sender." Every merchant know the significance of that remark and buy with full knowledge of what it involves. How then is it open to him to raise the defence that the route was not so selected by the sender. Bakliwal the Claim Agent made the claim in ignorance of the fact that the Railway Receipt bore any such remark and the gist of his claim was that the goods should have travelled by the cheapest route via Cawnpore and Ujjain. Three years after date of consignment a Claim Agent in Bombay put up the plaintiff to fight the Railway Co. on insufficient materials and in ignorance of the true state of facts, and when he is confronted by realities, takes a somersault and calls upon the defendants to prove that the dearer route was in fact selected by the sender. He admits that the consignment notes are signed by the consignor; he admits that the Railway receipts are fabricated and yet complains that defendants have failed to lead affirmative evidence to prove the fact that the dearer route was selected by the sender. It is not suggested that the original consignor or consignees complained to the plaintiffs; it is not alleged that plaintiffs or their Claim Agent had any communication with the senders or consignors, and on the evidence as stands and the facts not being challenged, defendants were perfectly within their rights in not calling for an unnecessary order for commission to record evidence of the consignors at Tilhar on Oudh and Rohilkhand Railway. Plaintiffs who purchased the Railway Receipts with their eyes open now seek to go behind the remarks of which they had full knowledge when they received them and this after when they know or their Claim Agent three years knows that the Railway records are destroyed and utmost difficulty would be experienced in proving any fact affirmatively. 'This case illustrates the danger of an unscrupulous Claim Agent putting parties to the trouble of meeting a harrassing litigation and making a profit out of other peoples' difficulties.' It sounds almost in the nature of an extortionate stale claim the ground of which is shifted with callousness all its own. We were induced to grant a rule on its being urged that the goods in fact travelled by the shorter route and as we have granted we shall deal with it on merits, as briefly as possible. The consignments were forwarded on O. & R. Railway and the consignment notes gave the destination as Carnac Bridge via Cawnpore. No other Junction is admittedly mentioned in the consignment notes or Railway Receipts. Now there are three routes available from Tilhar to Bombay. One is Tilhar to Cawnpore and then by an all B. B. & C. I. route to Bombay via Bharatpore. Second is Tilhar to Cawnpore and Ujjain and the third is Tilhar to Cawnpore via Itarsi. The route via Cawnpore and Itarsi was forbidden and the G. I. P. Railway had also imposed specially heavy rates for traffic via Itarsi as that line could not bear the pressure of traffic. At or about the time when these consignments were made, the route via Ujjain was also restricted in use to a daily tonnage of a certain number of tone by a notification to the O. & R. Railway. One result of this restriction was that consignments loaded via Ujjain had to take their turns at Cawnpore were liable to indefinite delays and this served as a strong incentive to merchants on O. & R. Railway to book their consignments via Cawnpore and then by an all B. B. & C. I. route to Carnac Bridge. The incentive was all the greater when the goods were consigned for the purpose of meeting the calls on a Vaida Bombay. All these consignments were in the beginning of May and it is well known that all deliveries of seeds under May Vaida contracts, must be made before 31st May. Circumstances therefore existed which made it extremely probable that the consignor should prefer to send these consignments, not by the forbidden route via Itarsi, nor by the restricted route via Ujjain but by a clear route via Cawnpore and Bharatpore. Whenever the route is mentioned either on consignment notes or on Railway Receipts it is the invariable practice to mention the Junction whenever a Foreign line is met on the way. Tilhar to Carnac Bridge via Cawnpore is by itself significant showing that from Cawnpore the goods travelled to Bombay without meeting any Foreign Junction which necessarily means an all B. B. & C. I. Railway route from Cawnpore and Bharatpore. Ujjain is a Junction of the G. I. P. and the B. B. & C. I. and if the goods were to travel via Ujjain, the latter Junction would surely have been mentioned by the consignor in the consignment note. The calculations made as to freight on the Railway Receipt clearly show that the route via Bharatpore was intended, but in making the calculations the Tilhar Goods Clerk made use of an old tariff and hence the correction in Bombay. At Cawnpore the B. B. & C. I. Railway have got their Metre-Gauge Siding at some distance at Collectorganj, and these wagons were placed at their Siding and the Delt. Co. had to carry the traffic placed at their Siding for that the consignment note do not specially carriage to Carnac Bridge. Now it is true mention that a dearer route was selected. But we have to read and interpret the merchants instructions in the light of their daily experience and knowledge of Railway routine. The fact that merchants do not express themselves in the clearest terms is an old cry. So also the suitable remark that the Railway authorities are bound to make on the Railway Receipt should have been as "dearer route selected by the sender." Here the word "dearer" is omitted, but we have to see the spirit of the thing and we have no doubt that the Railway Company have substantially followed the rule. The remark 'route selected by the sender' has no other meaning than that a dearer route was selected by the sender; otherwise there was no occasion for any such remark. We therefore hold that the consignor had given instructions to forward the goods via Cawnpore and then by an all B. B. & C. I. route to Carnac Bridge. We are further satisfied by a close examination of the booking and despatching entries in respect of these consignments that the goods actually did travel by that route and not by any shorter route.

The rule was discharged. Professional costs Rs. 34.

His Honour K M. Javeri agreed.

FOREIGN SHIPPING CIRCLES IN TURKEY.

PERTURBED AT INTERPRETATION OF TREATY CLAUSE.

LONDON, Jan. 2.

Constantinople.—Foreign shipping circles are very much concerned at the decision of the authorities to interpret a clause in the Lausanne Treaty regarding the suppression of non-national sabotage as including salvage services. In view of the importance of an efficient salvage service in these dangerous waters, there are at present two foreign salvage vessels. The British Acting Commissioner has taken up the question energetically.—Reuter.

"DAWN OF DEFINITE PEACE".

LONDON, Jan. 2.

Paris.—Addressing the Diplomatic Corps, at the New Year's reception at Elysee, President Millerand expressed the opinion that it was permissible to greet the dawn of reconciliation and definite peace.—Reuter.

TURKISH COMMISSAR OF FINANCE RESIGNS.

LONDON, Jan. 1.

Constantinople.—Hassan Fehmi Bey, Commissar of Finance, has resigned, it is presumed, owing to growing deficit in the budget.—Reuter.

JOURNALIST'S ASSOCIATION OF INDIA.

(Associated Press.)

The Hon. Mr. Sachidananda Sinha, member, Executive Council of the Government of Bihar and Orissa has donated Rs. 100 to the newly formed Journalists' Association of India.

SWARAJIST DEMANDS

IF THEY ARE REFUSED.

INSTRUCTION FOR MEMBERS.

(Associated Press.)

COCANADA. Jan. 2.

A further idea of the Swaraj Party's programme in the legislatures is contained in a resolution just adopted at a meeting of the General Council at Cocanada:—The leader of the Swaraj Party in the Legislative Assembly will interpellate Government as to what steps it proposes to take on the demand to be presented by the fifteenth of January. In the event of Government accepting the principle, he would, in consultation with such other members of the Assembly as may be elected for the purpose, put himself in communication with the Government, provided no modification of the demand is made without the sanction of the Executive Committee of the Swaraj Party. In the event of Government refusing to entertain the demand or agreeing only to unacceptable terms, the members of the Party will resort to a policy of uniform, continuous and consistent obstruction with a view to make Government through the councils impossible. Such obstruction should be offered on all occasion when members of the Party by themselves or by joining any other Party or group of members of the Assembly, are in a position to defeat Government. On other occasions they will take no part in the proceedings.

WHOLESALE OBSTRUCTIONS.

The members will accept no office with or without salary or other remuneration. No member should agree to be on the panel of chairmen and serve on any committee or commission nor take part in voting for election of members to any such bodies except when formation of such committee or commission can be made impossible by a majority voting against every person proposed for election. No member shall move any resolution or introduce a bill, but it will be open to the members to accept invitation from any other Party to join for the purpose of defeating Government. All demands for grants in the Legislative Assembly will be wholly opposed, thus ensuring total rejection of the budget. Similarly all demands in provincial councils will be opposed but it will be open to members to abstain from voting on any item if there are special reasons.

As very few members of the Party have been elected to the Madras and Punjab Councils and as no combination with other parties is likely to be effective, the Swarajist members there will take no part in the proceedings but attend from time to time only with the object of preventing vacancies.

FRENCH ELECTION PROSPECTS.

THE MAIN ISSUE.

LONDON, Jan. 1.

The fact that M. Poincare on the sole occasion when he was forced to intervene in a debate outside his chosen sphere of foreign politics, received a rebuff in the Chamber, on December 21, lends interest to the forthcoming elections in France in which the cost of living, depreciation of French currency and financial policy of France will generally be the main issue. It is noteworthy that the Chamber has just passed a Bill reducing the number of Deputies from 626 to 577 despite Government's opposition. The agricultural districts have 57 fewer Deputies while the industrial districts have 8 more as a result of redistributions.—Reuter.

FRANCE'S COLONIAL POLICY.

LONDON, Jan. 1.

Paris.—M. Loucheur in a speech on France's colonial policy deprecated the dependence of France on Britain and the United States for her wool and cotton, and declared that undoubtedly it was possible for French Colonies to furnish France with her supplies of wool and cotton. The Ministry of Colonies had recently appealed directly to those interested in the subject. The Chamber of Commerce had sent sheep to Madagascar where, after the rainy season, it would be possible to say if they were becoming acclimatised. A similar experiment was being tried in the Valley of Niger, also Morro. M. Loucheur estimated that in a decade, France would be largely independent of foreign wool imports. The question of cotton production was more difficult and the vast programme of irrigation between the Niger and the Oubangui was being studied, but it must be some years before it was realised. Irrigation had been undertaken south of Timbuctoo. Over 3,500 acres of cotton was already being cultivated. The first results were excellent. The Ministry was negotiating with manufacturers in France in connection with the development of cotton-growing in Dahomey, Ivory Coast, and Guinea where eventually two-thirds of France's requirements might be produced.—Reuter.

KING'S NEW YEAR MESSAGE TO LORD MAYOR OF LONDON.

LONDON, Jan. 1.

The King replying to the New Year telegram of congratulations of the Lord Mayor of London says that he is confident that with God's help the British, true to their great traditions, will face and overcome the difficulties still confronting them at the close of a decade which though memorable in glorious achievements has been beset by much trial and suffering.—Reuter.

SOCIAL REFORM.

EVILS OF HINDU SOCIETY.

INDIAN NATIONAL SOCIAL CONFERENCE

The Indian National Social Conference was held as usual in the Congress Pavilion at Cocanada on Saturday the 29th December. The meeting lasted from early morning till nearly 1 p.m. and was attended by not less than 5000 people. Many of the Congress leaders attended the Conference. Mr. A. Somanatha Rao, Chairman of the Reception Committee, opened the proceedings with a short speech. Sir T. Sadasiva Iyer was elected President of the Conference and delivered a weighty and comprehensive address. Among the speakers may be mentioned Mrs. Sarojini Naidu, Professor Welinkar, Sub-Judge Ranganayakulu Naidu, Mr. C. Ramalinga Reddy, Mr. V. Ramdoss, High Court Vakil of Madras, Miss Purnalikamma (of the dancing girls' caste), Mr. Ganapati Sastrigal of Tiruvanamalai, Lady Sadasiva Iyer and others. The Conference passed resolutions on Depressed Classes, Total Prohibition, Abolition of Caste, Intermarriages and other questions.

PRESIDENT'S SPEECH.

After apologising for his inability to address in the beautiful and poetic language of the Andhra country and his inability to prepare a finished and reasoned address for want of time, Sir T. Sadasivier Kt., continued.

"Reiteration is the best rhetoric and the most powerful figure of speech and so in this address I shall reiterate (mostly even without acknowledgment) what has been already said.

Though this is called the Indian National Social Conference, its origin and history indicate that large questions like prison reform, treatment of criminals, reform of penal laws, co-operative movements, work in slums, amelioration of the condition of factory and other labourers, sanitary reform, mass education, child welfare, etc., are not intended to be dealt with in the Conference except indirectly and incidentally. The great M. G. Ranade who is the father of this Conference movement has said repeatedly that it was impossible to place the great beneficial movements of reform social, political, religious, and moral into water-tight compartments.

For all practical purposes, however, it might be stated that these Conferences are intended to deal with the reforms necessary in the prevailing social customs and institutions of the Hindu section of the population of India and not with the larger questions dealt with in Conferences like the Social Workers' Conference recently held in Bombay under the presidentship of Dr. Annie Besant.

Thus the title "Indian National" is somewhat misleading. Evils existing in the social institutions of our Mussalman brothers and sisters or our Christian brothers and sisters are not considered or dealt within these Conferences. The name "All-India Hindu Social Institutions Reform Conference" would therefore be a less misleading though a more cumbrous name than the present one.

OUR WORK.

Our work then is usually narrowed down to the consideration of the following questions:—

1. The problem of Hindu Castes,
2. The problem of the uplift of Hindu women,
3. The problem of purity in food and drink and sex-relations among Hindus,
4. The problem connected with foreign travel of Hindus of the so-called higher castes and
5. The problem of the Hindu Depressed Classes, including the problem of their right to join in communal Hindu worship in temples.

Before dealing with these five questions in order, I think it my duty to remember those who belonged to the Guru Parampara in this movement and who have left the physical plane of existence. Raja Ram Mohan Roy is our first Guru in this movement as in all other reform movements.

A few of the other Hindus in this Guru Parampara are Swami Dayananda Saraswati, Eswar Chandra Vidya Sagar, Sasipada Banerjee, Raghunatha Rao, Veeresalingam Pantulu, Vivekananda and N. G. Chandavarkar. Of course, the Guru Parampara did not begin with Raja Ram Mohan Roy, but with the Lord Sri Krishna himself, and was continued through the Lord Buddha, and Saints and Sages of the Bhakti School including both Vaishnavaites and Saivites."

PROBLEM OF CASTE.

The President then referred in eloquent terms to the loss sustained by the Social and Reform movement by the death of Sir N. G. Chandavarkar and turned to the question of caste.

He said, "the caste system as it exists now is rigid, lacking in flexibility, wooden, mechanical, ante-diluvian, and unadapted to modern conditions of the day. The system as it exists to-day has to pass away. It was, when first established, natural, and promoted the true, the good and the beautiful for several centuries in the limited area and under the peculiar conditions existing in the particular sphere in which it was established by Lord Vaivaswata Manu, but it has now become a danger and a menace to progress. The name of Brahmana and Sudra has very largely ceased to note the Brahmana or Sudra qualities or occupations or character.

This real 'varnasamkara,' much worse than the mere blood 'samkara,' which Arjuna rather foolishly thought was so very bad that he was prepared to abandon his temperamental Kshattriya duty, himself thus creating a much worse 'samkara,' that is, the possession of one kind of character and the performance of a wholly different kind of duty, is not at all exceptional in these days, as pretended by some English-educated reactionary Hindus. Exceptions are said to prove a rule, but when the exceptions become fairly numerous, they either eat up the rule or the rule has to be radically modified in statement from its original form.

Surely when the names of leading and successful Hindu teachers of science, religion, or morality in modern times have to be mentioned, the names of Keshab Chundra Sen, Vivekananda, Sir J. C. Bose, Sir P. C. Ray, Saint Gandhi, Professor Venkataratnam, Saint Ramalingaswami, Babu Bhagavan Das and others too numerous to mention, all non-Brahmins by birth, come spontaneously to our lips, and to argue that these are rare exceptions shows an utter lack of true perspective and commonsense. We are in the Kali-Yuga and the forms of our institutions have to be modified as directed in our Shastras themselves in the light of the Plan of Iswara, and the goal of human evolution.

It is only those who have taken the vow of poverty and of control of the senses and the mind, who never retain out of voluntary presents made to them more than is necessary for 10 days' maintenance for themselves, their wives and children and their pupils, who sellessly teach all those who approach them seeking knowledge it is only those teachers and scientists by profession who have taken the Yagnika Diksha of self-sacrifice and service that are entitled to be classed as Brahmans and they cannot be more than 100 in number in the Madras Presidency and many of them are not Brahmans by birth.

The blind stupidity, which ignores ethnology and history, which forgets the clear statement in all the Puranas that there was no caste originally, that the caste system was introuced for the first time in the Treta Yuga on account of the necessities of that age and of the succeeding Dwapara Yuga and the clever, disingenuous obscurantism which interprets allegorical and figurative language literally in order to bolster up later rotten customs and superstitions should be treated with contempt by all of us. All the really devout sages and saints even in the later ages have uniformly said that only character, temparament, faculty, aptitude, special talent and ordinary profession have to be looked to for finding out the real caste of a person in the Kali Yuga.

WOMAN AND HER UPLIFT.

The Hindu community is at present very lopsided. Among the agricultural and labouring classes, however, where women are obliged to live an outdoor labouring life almost to the same extent as men, there is greater equality of feeling and status between the sexes than in the so-called higher classes. We must take our ladies along with us in all educational, social and spiritual matters, not only for their benefit, but for the benefit of us men also. The gosha system which prevails among Hindus in Northern India must be abolished.

As Vivekanand said "Men are not going to raise up women, but women are going to raise themselves up, and men need only give their sympathy and should not cause obstruction by their tyranny." Patient endurance, sustained enthusiasm and practical perseverance till the end is accomplished, are more seen in women than in men, as shown in the lives of Savitri, Sita and Droupadi."

SOCIAL EVIL AND SEX PURITY.

Speaking upon the problem of food, drink and sex relations, the President said "Liquor containing alcohol in weak quantities may not be impure drink to a western body or to one of the drinking classes in India. But when a Brahmana, who from the days of the Brahmana sage Bhargava Shukra has been prohibited from dringing any spirituous liquor, begins to indulge in alcoholic liquors, his action is very impure.

As regards sex purity, there are eight kinds of adultery mentioned in our works including even the looking of a woman with lustful eyes. The Lord Christ makes similar observations in the Bible as to adultery being committed even by a lustful thought. The best way to keep pure in sex matters is to cultivate purity in diet and drink, to take sufficient physical exercise, to think of sex organs as having analogies to the highest spiritual principles, to respect those organs in the body, and to marry instead of burning when you are unable wholly to control your sex passions, which is the common lot of at least ninety nine per cent of humanity. The Sshastras insist upon ever married couples practising abstinence on several days in the month, also when the wife is advanced in pregnancy, and so on.

Marriage of such girls is now very common. The very wise legislative enactment, which will commemorate for ever Dr. Gour's name, has also given facilities to men of other castes taking girls and women of this community as their lawful wives. In this connection, I wish that, Courts of Justice remember that law is organized common-sense.

DEPRESSED CLASSES.

Coming to the question of foreign travel and excommunication, he said "Nobody who has the least acquaintance with ancient history of the Hindus will deny that Hindus especially Vaishyas were a sea-faring community. That Vaishyas should excommunicate their brother Vaishyas who have travelled to foreign countries is simply preposterous." The President turning to the problem of the Depressed Classes said "Both the Brahmins and the non-Brahmins have incurred a lot of bad karma by their treatment of the Depressed Classes.

"Until they wipe it out by self-sacrificing good karma, the nation cannot rise up. Irrationality, blasphemy and sacrilege cannot go further than when we find an orthodox Hindu, who is willing to shake hands with a man of the Depressed Classes who has turned Christian or Mussalman, but who would not allow a B.A. B.L., pious, public-spirited, altruistic Thiya, who is really Brahmana by character and conduct, and cleaner in habits than the ordinary Brahmana, to go along a public road bounded by a temple wall or the bund of his caste-people's tank. I have no doubt that the priests of such a temple have in many cases driven out the higher Devas who once existed within it, as such higher Devas cannot approve of such outrageous conduct.

Our Hindu Depressed Classes are far superior to similar classes in Western lands as they are not at all brutal and as they have, as a class, no ill-feelings of vindictiveness for past injuries. As they very easily learn the values of truths like karma and re-incarceration and the value of devotion and education, work for their uplift is much more easy and pleasant than similar work in Western countries.

The talent-lying latent among the suppressed classes and which could be used for India's uplift is very great. I have found artistic and musical talent more prevalent among them than among the so-called higher classes. The administrative talent shown by the Captain of the winning team in the last Bombay Quadrangular Tournament (the captain being a member of the Depressed Classes) was an eye-opener to us. The folly, if not the sinfulness of letting all this talent run to waste by our temples, mutts Brahmins and Sadhus not doing their duty must now be patent to everyone.

Is it reasonable to expect the Depressed Classes as they become more educated to remain in the Hindu community, if they are not allowed access into Hindu Temples? Without the reform and revival of Hindu religion so as to convert it from its present exclusive and invidious nature to a democratic faith of a theistic and theosophical character, which allows not only the Depressed Classes to benefit by services in common places of worship, but also allows other races to adopt its faith and to be known as Hindus, it must become more and more fossilised and dead.

If we want to base our Social Reform on solid foundations, we have simultaneously to do both destructive and reconstructive work based on this higher law of inter-national love and Brotherhood.

In winding up the address, he exhorted all to introduce more organisation and system into the Social Reform work and said, "We, Hindus, are notoriously wanting in capacity for such work. We have taken Europeans like Miss Adair into our Bharata Samaj as they have been living a real, pure life for decades past and we treat such persons as pukka Hindus and take food with them in the same pankthi.

One final word as to the line of future action. After Ranade's death, the task of co-ordinating our work and of reporting progress has not been as well done as in his days. I think that we should more and more take the help of younger men and women in the matter of organisation. Youth has got more energy and initiative, young men and women are less likely to fall into ruts of routine and mere talk without action, than old tired out people like myself. Youth looks to the future with hope and confidence and not to the past with regret.

"HALF FORWARD POLICY."

A DELIBERATE REVERSAL!

LT.-COL. REPINGTON ON FRONTIER QUESTION.

LONDON, Jan. 2.

In the first of the series of articles in the "Daily Telegraph" on the Indian Frontier questions, Lieut.-Colonel Repington, referring to the half-forward policy, says that both policy and strategy appear to combine all the mistakes that can be committed, and are a deliberate reversal of the Frontier policy formally announced to the tribes in 1900 and 1902. He says that no sound reason has yet been given for the partial and apparently permanent military occupation of Waziristan, which he condemns on the ground, *inter alia*, that it is a standing provocation to what the tribesmen value more than their life, namely, independence; and that it will be a perpetual cause of strife and enmity which may become exasperation owing to air raids. He points to the fact that important bodies of troops are chained down for an indefinite period.—Reuter.

LITERATURE AND ART

ON WOMAN.

WOMAN: A VINDICATION.—By Anthony Ludovici (Constable, London.)

Mr. Ludovici has treated a great subject in a bold manner, not at all unfamiliar to his readers. His thesis,—which would not commend itself to those brought up on the teachings of Mill's Subjection of Woman," —briefly stated, is: that there are two kinds of men as well as women; the positive woman, who is replete with the desire to live and the love of life, and the negative woman, who has been developed by our present civilisation and by teachings like that of Mill,—who would wrench out of herself her very nature as a woman, to avoid the snares, as she has learnt to regard them, that make her a slave of man. In the positive woman the sex instinct predominates; she sees nothing ugly or dirty in the gratification of that instinct; and the consequences of that gratification such as motherhood, are anything but unpleasant or unwelcome to her. She wants to be mated with the positive man in order to give the best results to the race. As the man's primary instincts are more social, and his sex appetite is relatively second rate, besides being confined merely to the gratification of the moment, while that of the woman extends to the better portion of two years at least, marriage and its sexual consequences do not mean the same thing to man as they do to the positive woman. The basis of the relationship, according to Mr. Ludovici, must be monogamous, though he is averse to all artificial limitation of families, and yet quite aware of the economic pressure which compels a postponement of marriage in modern civilised communities, or its compulsory barrenness. The negative woman and the negative man he is inclined to look upon in the nature of social 'excreta,' which a saner outlook upon life and its requirements would undo automatically. To this end of bringing about a saner outlook on life, he is daring enough to offer a reconstruction of our accepted scale of moral values, which in many instances is as startling as it is novel.

This, in brief, is Mr. Ludovici's thesis; and it is impossible not to admire his lucidity of argument and accuracy of scientific observation even when one does not agree with his reasoning, or fails to accept his conclusions. He starts, for example, with a reconstruction of moral values. "Throughout this book the word 'good' will always mean 'that which is favourable to the best kind of mortal life and its multiplication.' We call good all that which actuates us and maintains us in a proper exercise of our functions and makes mortal life desirable; appetite, desire, lust, motherhood, fertility, reproductive love, reverence for the body, prepossession in favour of health and prejudice against sickness, respect of love, of beauty and of its multiplication.....We call bad all that thwarts us in a proper exercise of our functions and all that makes Mortal Life undesirable or seem undesirable."

On this belief the author naturally and necessarily ridicules anything like a spiritual search for life another than that conditioned by the body. "Disbelieving, utterly, as I do, in the theory that modern woman is as man has made her,—I mean apart from her wretchedness and sickness of course,—I cannot uphold the view that woman has any destiny to work out for herself. She had no 'True Womanhood 'that has yet to be sought and found while we leave her alone. We cannot leave her alone."

Mr. Ludovici recognises three chief instincts in the human being the instinct of self-preservation, of reproduction, and the social instinct. In man the last is as powerful at least as the second, while in woman the second predominates, since reproduction seems to be her contribution to life. The reason for this differentiation is more physiological than psychological. For the sexual gratification of the man begins and ends with each sex-act, and that is why Ludovici calls man a mere "sparking plug"; while in the woman from coitus to the weaning of the child the whole series is a delightful chain of pleasures grounded in her reproductive instinct. It happens, therefore, that the happiest unions are those of the positive men with the positive women, not only because they would just be the natural complements and supplements to one another, and give each other at least as much pleasure as they get from the union, but also because the positive man, having other instincts, will take himself away from his mate at just those seasons when the mate is not in need of the "sparking plug". The whole of Part I of the work is, accordingly, a most fascinating study by a masterhand, every page telling something new about the duty to life, and the nature of man and woman.

The second part, which is a series of inferences from the first based upon the study of man and woman as developed in the first, is not quite so happy or convincing. Take an illustration,—the more surprising as it comes from a daring man who knows no fear in arriving at and stating his conclusions eas he finds them. He regards marriage as a good social contrivance if not quite a natural state; and, for, the sake of the woman he would have it to be a monogamous union. He sums up quite frankly the advantages and disadvantages of monogamy from the point of view of man as well as woman; but most inexplicably stops short at the discussion of the unavoidable evils of monogamy. He admits that sexual intercourse is medically unadvisable for the woman during pregnancy, and much more emphatically so during lactation; and he also recognises that for a sound, normal, healthy, positive man this enforced celibacy would be impossible. "Now the monogamic marriage makes this sort of plague almost a natural necessity, a sort of inelectable scourge. It is impossible to ask a normal, positive, healthy man to exercise sexual abstinence for sixteen or eighteen months." And yet the only remedy he can recommend is: "Whenever possible the man should of course have a concubine of same sort." And this after himself having condemned the institution, now universal, of prostitution! Mr. Ludovici here seems to forget entirely that even if the woman selected to be the concubine does not suffer,—as he himself has elsewhere pointed out the prostitute suffers,—the joy and pleasure of such unions cannot be complete if the true bond of social life is in monogamy. Of course, in this there is no need to import stupid notions of romantic and "undying" love, which the author is quite right in exposing as figments of the most debased mentality and imagination fed upon the fungus of modern erotic literature. But without introducing any notions of undying fidelity, we are bound to ask what happens to the woman selected for the honour of being concubine to a positive man, what time his selected mate bears a child? What happens to the children of such a woman? What happens to the basis, whatever it is, of the whole superimposed relationship? We should have thought a man of Ludovici's boldness would not have got into such a morass, when the alternative which Rousseau confesses to have practised, and which in the large cities of Europe and America thousands of unmarried young men practise as the only means of escaping the mortal evils of the large-scaled and commercialised prostitution of those places, stared him in the face.

But this seeming illogicality is of a piece with his treatment of that other modern social problem, the deliberate, artificial limitation of population, due to economic necessity, let alone the requirement of personal vanity, or aesthetic exigeance on the part of the woman hating the over-large hips of too frequent a motherhood. The resources of this earth are limited at any given moment, while the unrestrained fecundity of the human species, particularly if encouraged by such teachings, is bound to outstrip the possibility of effective support. There must be some means to escape from this cruel dilemma, which is at present resulting in a deliberate limitation of just that section of the world's population from which the utmost can be expected for the benefit of the race. It is certain this much desirable means of escape will not be—cannot be—found in the solution of that other dilemna, which Ludovici offers for an escape from the inevitable hardships of a monogamous marriage. The book is a most interesting, often most arresting study, but we confess we have not found any really acceptable solution for the gravest problems of modern society in spite of all the boldness, originality and genius of this writer.

JOTTINGS AT AJANTA.

(BY CAPTAIN W. E. G. SOLOMON.)

"The sense of the miraculous which haunts Ajanta is felt more, I think, by the European art lover than by the Indian. The latter, however untutored, must be conscious by virtue of a kinship, which is, I believe, as close to-day as it was in the 5th century, of the fact that *what was done then in art could be repeated by his countrymen to-day: and my own experience is that the Indian will look occasionally somewhat askance upon the transports of an alien admiration which to him the subject hardly seems to call for.*" Jottings at Ajanta, pp. 5 and 6. These words in Capt. Gladstone Solomon's second book about Ajanta bring out the true artistic spirit—the spirit of losing oneself in one's work—the spirit typified in the famous verse in Bhagwat Gita "I am your pupil, instruct and guide me, O Lord preceptor, because I have laid myself at your feet." Some may quarrel with me for seeing this spirit in an artist, because nowadays we Indians are able to see only impersonators of "Art." We have been seeing for long only such Indian artists as "though they know the fallacy (of approaching closely European methods and conventions of art), have been obliged to conform (to it) for the sake of a livelihood." We have been seeing artists "who are scattered individuals trying in a variety of ways to please various people with widely divergent tastes." We have, therefore, ceased to see true humility as an essential quantity of the artist and that is not our fault, because we see only "the sophistication of so much modern art." We see sycophantic artists and patronising, condescending appreciators. The combination of these two is highly detrimental to the growth of true art and correct taste. We find even in the artistic world of India that servility and tyranny which we find in all walks of life in India. The whole outlook of life has been so spoiled by the iron of subjection that even the sweet sphere of art has been blasted. The Indian artist imitates either something European or something old Indian. There is nothing wrong in assimilation but everything wrong in imitation. The Indian artist does this because his livelihood depends on his success in Imitation. Neither a tyrant, nor an apenor a hidebound formalist can see the *unart* of imitation; and wealth and power in India are monopolised by these three classes only. Hitherto the few Europeans who have patronised or glorified Indian art or artists have done so with the consciousness of condescension characteristic of "superior persons."

What a relief it is to find an Englishman who appreciates the masterpieces of Indian art with the humility of a disciple, with the spirit of losing his individuality in the beauty of the masterpieces to such an extent as to do no more than think aloud an avowal of identification. He does not explain to others: he only wonders and wonders out an eloquent soliloquy of admiration. Such an Englishman is Captain Gladstone Solomon, the present Principal of the J. J. Art School. Many Englishmen and Europeans have been found to exalt ancient India only with the intention, expressed or implicit, of successfully exposing the weakness and degeneration of present India. Captain Solomon stands apart from them and even tells the present artists of India not to look up to the appreciation of members of a dominant race. Captain Solomon has the true artist's courage to tell them that "Western Art slumbered after the birthpangs of her mighty Hellenic Brood." He has also the true artist's taste to tell them that the artist must look inwards for a correct appreciation of his artistic work. "I do not think", writes Solomon at page 8, "an artist ever loses himself in the quagmires of doubt until he first loses his self-respect, which comes off the realisation that he is *not* doing his best." Writing of the excellence of the masterpieces of Ajanta, Solomon gives out his whole mind as to where the true artist must look and what the true artist must have. "The artists of those days were united group of men working with jubilaknowledge of their own abilities alolines that they knew must be right. A how did they know this? Because of thspirit of a deep sincerity which made th do their best from the very beginning . . . The point to marvel at is that the frescoes can impress from so many stand points, and I think that only the word *sincerity* can adequately comprise the whole secret of charms so numerous and unique. . . . Ajanta's inmost inspiration *sincerity*." Should these expressions not suffice, take this: "The pictures of Ajanta take our hearts by storm because the artists never doubted their ability to captivate. And these:

"The Buddhist artists were not ashamed of their art, and so their pictures to-day look as though *they* were proud of their authors."

"They painted what *they* liked, and so *we* like their paintings."

"They depicted what *they* thought and *we* like their way of thinking."

"They drew what *they* saw, and so *we* like their point of view."

Having tried to appreciate the masters old, Captain Solomon writes: "Fortunately there are living Indian artists who also possess the great power of their ancient Indian ancestors—the capacity to survey the physical and spiritual with the same constant and untroubled eye—knowing no particular line of demarcation between the beauty of thought and of actuality. To these the realm of what we term fancy as real—perhaps more so than that of sheer reality. I am quite sure that to some of these artists there would come no tremor of doubt or anxiety were they, by chance, to view among the palms and banyan trees the Lord Ganesh treading the sunfluked path, with kindly eye and genial gently waving trunk and with his basket ears flapping in the breeze." It is more than can say why Captain Solomon selected God Ganesh. It may be due to the picturesqu appearance of Ganesh. It may be due Captain Solomon's seeing throngs of Hindus carrying idols of Ganesh by the large thoroughfares of Bombay to the sea. It is more aesthetic to believe that the selection is due to the fact that "Ganesh" is the "Lord Arts" and that every Hindu child begins his or her literation with the name "Ganesh."

To attempt to "review" Captain Solomon's soliloquy in the presence of the masters and to explain the incense that he burned as his tribute to the inspiring artists would be a desecration of "the sanctuary of Ajanta, quite simply the antechamber to Heaven" which made of Captain Solomon the oracle and the prophet musing to himself the hope: "There is nothing unlikely in the expectation that the Indian artists, given the opportunity, will translate their dreams—no not dreams but visions—into graphic forms as beautiful as those Ajanta holds. W should we doubt that the profound optimi of the Buddhist masters shall soon be newly justified: or that before the last panel faded from the walls of the Ajanta Caves India shall have aroused herself to help her artist-sons to start the building of another and a yet greater sanctuary?" Let us pray for such a consummation!

P. R. L.

A NEW KIPLING.

"Land and Sea Tales for Scouts and Guides," published by Macmillan and Co., Price Rs. 4.

This is a wonderful production for the small sum mentioned above, being very well printed and bound and containing eighteen items of prose and verse. The stories teach in pleasant form, the virtues of heroism, endurance and resourcefulness. In particular they show the importance of being able to subordinate one's own individuality and becoming one of a group, using one's talents, however humble, for the good of that group. This is a difficult lesson to learn, especially with regard to games, but it is absolutely essential to success. And as each Scout has learnt his lesson so shall it be with him at the end, as we read in "The Hour of the Angel."

Sooner or late—in earnest or in jest—
(But the stakes are no jest) Ithuriel's hour
Will spring on us, for the first time, the test
Of our sole unbacked competence and power
Up to the limit of our years and dower
Of judgment—or beyond. But here we have
Prepared long since our garland or our grave.
For, at that hour, the sum of all our past
Act, habit, thought and passion, shall be cast
In one addition, be it more or less,
And as that reading runs so shall we do;
Meeting, astounded, victory at the last.
Or, first and last, our own unworthiness.
And none can change us though they
to save!

BOOKS RECEIVED.

Railse Mal Bhejneka Kayada (Hindi), by R.N. Kale, High Court Vakil, Ujjain, Price Rs. 3/-.

Gandhi Puranam, (Tamil) by Achalambikai Ammal, Tirupapuliyur, South Arcot.

HEALTH OF BOMBAY

During the 52nd week of 1923, i.e. the week ending on the 29th December 1923, the total mortality 717 was 9 less than in the preceding week; the death rate registered was 30.55. These figures compare favourably with those for the 52nd week of 1922 when the mortality was 741 and death rate 32.09, and with those for the corresponding weeks during the preceding quinquennium (1918-1922) when the average mortality was 796 and death rate 48.72.

The number of deaths from influenza during the week was nil and that from diseases of the Respiratory System 249 as against 2 and 260 respectively in the preceding week. Out of the total deaths, 184 were among infants under one year of age; 25 deaths occurred among recent arrivals from the mofussil who at the time of their deaths had resided for less than ten days in the city.

Cholera caused 1 attack and 1 death. Smallpox caused 9 attacks and 6 deaths. Plague was absent during the week. The number of live births registered during the week was 467 and compares favourably with that for the 52nd week of 1922 when the figure was 392, and with the quinquennial average for the corresponding weeks in the five years (1918-1922) viz. 415.

KARLEKAR'S CIRCUS.

Professor Karekar's Grand Circus has been performing amazing feats daily. Hundreds of citizens are disappointed every night and are obliged to go home for want of seats. The Lion King Prof. Shunker Rao stupifies the audience for a while by his amazing feats. He has such terrible command over the wild animals such as lions, tigers and elephants that he has by his extraordinary will power reduced them to servility and entirely denuded them of their wild and ferocious instincts. The common dinner between a goat, a cow and a lion is a sight which throws the spectators in wild bewilderment when they see these animals taking food in common brotherhood. It is a pity that the accommodation is extremely limited and the citizens do not get a chance to see the circus as they desire.

INTER-PARLIAMENTARY UNION CONFERENCE.

The 21st Conference of the Inter-Parliamentary Union was held at Copenhagen August 15-17, 1923. It was attended by 600 delegates representing about thirty countries. The activities of the International Labour Organization were again discussed, and Mr. Albert Thomas, Director of the International Labour Office was asked to speak to a special meeting of the delegates on the work of the Office.

Mr. Thomas in his address referred to the important part taken by Parliaments in the ratification of the Draft Conventions adopted by the various sessions of the International Labour Conference, and said that the Inter-Parliamentary Union could give valuable support to the new organization by devoting its attention to international labour legislation. The work already accomplished by the International Labour Office showed that it was deserving of such support. Sixteen Draft Conventions had been voted, and eighty-two ratifications had been secured. Certain Draft Conventions such as the Conventions concerning unemployment, night work for women and young persons had already been ratified by a sufficient number of countries to allow it to be said that the principles embodied in them were observed internationally. The research work undertaken by the Office in the collection and publication of information relating to labour, by the compilation of statistics and by its enquiries was already very considerable.

BACK TO WORK

TO THE EDITOR OF "THE CHRONICLE."

Sir,—I have read Mr. Lele's letter. He might smile at my expression and honourable exhortation:—"Back to Work, and cease to talk." But, Sir, here we have been four days, and yet such important matters as Hindu-Muslim Unity, the Akali struggle, the Borsad Satyagraha, and Khadi propaganda have not been as yet considered in the subjects Committee! "Back to Nagpur" and "Back to Bardoli" may involve some controversial aspect; but "Back to Work" is clear, and does not mean words debate, smiles or sneers. What is wanted to-day is work, work and work.—Yours, etc.,

BARJORJI FRAMJI BHARUCHA.

Cocanada Dec. 31.

MARWARIS AND COUNCIL.

TO THE EDITOR OF "THE CHRONICLE."

Sir,—In your daily paper of the 24th December, 1923, a telegram has been published from the Associated Press, Poona, on page 5 that a public meeting of Marwaris was held at Poona to request his Excellency to nominate one member for the Legislative Council from among their community. I beg to state that no such general meeting was called or held. It appears that persons desirous of being nominated after this defeat in the elections have devised this means to get a seat in the Council by nomination. The reporter has, by-the-by, blamed the Swarajists for not supporting their elections. So far as I am aware Rao Bahadur Hanmantrao of Poona, though not strictly a Swarajist candidate, was backed up by the Swaraj Party. It is really not fair on the part of those men to blame the Swarajists because they did not succed in the Council elections.—Yours, etc.,

GANESHARAM BHURCHAND.

Poona, Jan. 1.

ART NOTES.

ART IN INDIA

Of the many increasing and praiseworthy attempts at interpretation, revival and development of Indian Art few, unfortunately, reveal an unequivocal acknowledgement of the conditions indispensable for placing them on, more or less, permanent basis. The stray efforts, the scattered institutions, individual enthusiasm, knowledge and experience can be, and should be, related and regulated. But the desirable intimacy and guidance could be fruitfully accomplished only if those who can visualise and determine to work for the future of Indian Art have the wisdom, courage and foresight to understand that Indian Art cannot either be truly understood, revived or developed if the conditions of Art in India are avoided or ignored. No outsider, however scholarly or sympathetic, can truly interpret its past, grasp its present and work it towards an enduring future. His limitations are natural. It will not be his fault, therefore, if he is not as useful as his devotion to Indian Art would lead him to expect. Nor are his natural limitations an excuse or argument for refusing or withdrawing his help. On the contrary, if it is not altogether inevitable, it is in some respects practically indispensable. His fresh logic, information and methods are at certain stages of development necessary as a stimulus. For very nearly the same reasons the institutions outside the country, however great, disinterested and useful, have their natural limitations. These are not yet fully realised. They need to be generally recognised.

Art Facilities.

There are other reasons, besides, which show why work outside the country should not be permitted to obsess unduly the workers. All progressive activities invite reactions and response. They provide the necessary mutual stimulus. The work of the Western savants and artists finds, for obvious reasons, little stimulus here. The worker in this country suffers from a double handicap, the domination and practical monopoly by Western scholarship and the dearth of opportunities and facilities for work. If Western scholars desire that their efforts should be more widely appreciated they must recognise the importance of these necessary adjustments. It is for scholars of the position of, say, Sir John Marshall to initiate these indispensable adjustments. He has the influence and the opportunity that can enable him to effect the adjustments in various easily suggestive directions. The least he can do is to give the people of this country an opportunity of understanding some of the activities of the Department they have entrusted to him. If his Department has to register the chronic complaint about funds surely it should be his worth while to attract as much enlightened interest here as he possibly can for its support. If the lecture he gave some time ago to the Royal Society of Arts in London, on "The Influence of Race on Early Indian Art" interested London there is no reason to suppose it will not interest Bombay or Calcutta.

The Proverbial Bull.

The following occurs as a news item in one of the local contemporaries:—

"There was a police raid this morning on one of the swadeshi shops on the Congress grounds. The wares exhibited at the shop included copies of a picture called a Draupadi Vastraharanam and these numbering 42 were seized by the police and taken away. Mr. L. Subbarow, High Court Vakil, and one of those prominently connected with the arrangements of holding the Congress here, has written to Mr. Wilkes, District Superintendent of Police questioning, the legality of the seizure in as much as the pictures were innocent ones and did not appear to have been proscribed by Government. Mr. Subbarow alleges that the police gave no receipt for the pictures that they took away."

Dr. Cousins, it will be remembered, drew attention sometime back to the existence of the phillistines in the Post Office. It seems there is another Government department, the Police, that has its share of the fraternity. The action of the Police at Cocanada reminds one of the proverbial bull in a China shop. If the bull cannot be domesticated and made useful it is time he was chained.

The G. O. M. Memorial.

Can there be any longer any doubt about the attitude of the Committee that has been entrusted with the work of finding a form suitable for preserving the memory of the great patriot? If Dadabhai Naoroji had been living at this hour he would have added another instructive chapter to the book on Poverty. He would have shown how the artists suffer, for want of employment and encouragement, at the hands of their own countrymen. But it would have been impossible for him to realise that this could be regarded as patriotism. The fact that the Committee attempts to impose a statue by a foreign artist, a statue naturally disapproved by his countrymen is not a tribute to his memory, it is an obvious insult. If the Committee is, as it appears to be, bereft of all sense it is for the subscribers to the memorial to see that they do their duty.

Ismail College.

It is obvious that the demand for increased facilities for education from all sections of the community for all kinds of educational needs is also an impetus to the activities of the builders who, inspired by the rich examples of the past, are anxious once again to revive architecture as an art. There is more than ample scope for their enterprise. The announcement, by the Hon. Khan Bahadur Ebrahim Haroon Jaffer at a meeting of the Anjuman-i-Islam of Poona, that the foundation stone of the Ismail College at Andheri is to be laid shortly at once suggests the possibilities open to the Muslims to help, as they so gloriously helped in the past, the development of Indian architecture. If the proposed College is designed, as it should be designed, in the Indian style the students will have a living token of culture which is after all the chief aim of all educational endeavours. It may, therefore, be suggested that the authorities of the new College will lose no time in publicly inviting competition for designs in Indian style. The Bombay Architectural Association and the Art Society of India should no doubt, offer their services for the purpose. Education without art is education without a soul. It will be book-learning by rote, not vital culture.

IN THE PUBLIC INTEREST.

TO THE EDITOR OF "THE CHRONICLE."

Sir,—When the Social Purity Acts were passed in the last Bombay Legislative Council, and made into law, grave fears were entertained that too much power was placed in the hands of police officers and that certain class of the police would readily use the same for their illicit gains and for the harassment of innocent persons. I am, therefore, sending you the account of an attempt at blackmailing a thoroughly respectable Parsi youth, aged about 22, by two police officers in Bombay.

It appears that the Parsi youth was going to Poona on Monday, the 26th November, by 11-30 train at night and having spare time was strolling about near Apollo Bunder leaving his luggage on the station. Suddenly he was accosted by two Eurasian-looking fellows asking him to go with them to the Police Station. The boy frightened out of his wits asked them who they were and reason of his arrest. They said they were C. I. D. men, and had seen the boy in company of a questionable girl and that he was caught in the act of misbehaving in the public. But the boy said: "Are you blind there is no girl here and I do not see why you should harass me?" One of them said, "there is the girl you were with in the hack victoria. You must go to the Police Chowki. We will keep you in the lock-up the whole night." The boy who had urgent business in Poona and fearing to miss the train entreated the blackmailers to leave him alone. They both said: "Give us Rs. 100 and we will hush up the whole matter." This attitude of the Whites convenienced the boy that extortion was their object. He kept cool determined to bring them to justice. He pleaded he had only Rs. 30 to spare and promised to give them the rest on his return to Bombay on Wednesday next and gave them the hour and the address of his office. Having no postal stamp they accepted the boy's visiting card with a promise to pay Rs. 70 on demand.

After the two men left the boy made certain arrangements with an Irani shopkeeper of the Royal Restaurant and also with the Station Master, Victoria Terminus, to note down the time when he was last seen by them. On his return to Bombay he put the whole case before Superintendent Petigara who took him to the Commissioner of Police. Mr. Kelly deputed Inspector Smith of the C. I. D. to inquire into this matter who hid himself in the said office of a Parsi share-broker. Mr. Smith gave certain instructions to one of the employees of the Parsi broker. At about 3 p.m. the identical policemen came into the office and inquired for Mr. D. The latter being out unfortunately, there was a little delay and before the marked notes could be placed into the hands of the inquirer Superintendent Smith came out of his hiding place and arrested him.

The departmental inquiry into this case by the Commissioner of Police resulted in the immediate dismissal of the two Sergeants of the Fort Division, but the public would have been better satisfied if the two policemen were placed on their trial before a magistrate on a charge of extortion.—Yours, etc.,

A. B. CHOTHIA.

Forjett Street,

Billimora Terrace.

LALAJI ON DAS.

TO THE EDITOR OF "THE CHRONICLE."

Sir,—One is surprised to see Lalaji's comments on Das-Lytton affair. Lord Lytton, the head of the Bengal Provincial Government, invited Deshbandhu Das not as the leader of the Swaraj Party in general, but as the organiser and the guiding spirit of the Bengal Swarajists in particular. It may be that the only reply open to Mr. Das was an unhesitating "No," but I do not see where the error lies for Mr. Das is not a person but a personality. And as such there was no harm in consulting the Bengal comrades. The occasion was not—in the opinion of Mr. Das—so big nor the issue so difficult as to necessitate consultation with the All-India Council. Mr. Das has really taken a commonsense view in the matter. If, however, he had troubled the central Council of the party for what Lalaji himself admits as a foregone conclusion, it would have been a mistake—if not a blunder of Mr. Das. Dr. Munje's case in the C. P. is not applicable to Bengal inasmuch as the C. P. Swarajist leader could take advantage of the precedent, viz., the decision of the Bengal Swaraj Party.—Yours, etc.,

S. V. PHADNIS.

Malabar Hill, Jan. 2.

P.S.—Assuming Mr. Das' consultation was a blunder—evidently it is not a substantive blunder but only an adjective one and hence Lalaji ought to have connived at it on the doctrine of *factum valet*.

S. V. P.

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NEW INDUSTRIAL AGREEMENTS.

H. Maule Ffinch, the Cologne correspondent of the "Daily News" wired to the paper in mail week:—

This week's Conference of British officials in London and the forthcoming meetings of the Reparations Commission, at which the legality of the Ruhr occupation is to be discussed, provides an excellent occasion for a careful reconsideration of the British position on the Rhine.

From the time of the Ruhr occupation last January up till last week, when the agreement was signed between the French and German industrialists, it has been possible—in spite of a multitude of difficulties—for the British to maintain their "neutral" attitude, and to refuse to recognise the legality of the French Ruhr advances.

Now that the Germans themselves have surrendered to the French in some respects, and are preparing to surrender in others, our position is curiously affected.

The Dusseldorf agreement, which is to be followed by agreements between the French and other concerns in the Ruhr and Rhineland, must of necessity be extended to the British area if industrial activity is to be maintained here.

The French envelopment of the British zone, and their chain of Customs post round it, brings all concerns in the area under their sway. As a matter of fact, the Solingen Chamber of Commerce in the British area has already reached an agreement with the French, acting through the British section of the Rhineland High Commission. The Chamber has agreed to pay the French Commission the sum of 2 per cent. on all steel exports.

This is an example which may shortly be followed by other Chambers in the British area.

PROBLEMS OF THE RAILWAY.

Another matter of extreme importance is the attitude of the British as ergards the railways in our area. The Cologne railway system, which is an important section of the Rhineland network of railways, remains under the charge of the German Government's railway administration, supervised by an inter-Allied Railway Sub-Commission. The railways in the rest of the occupied area have been taken over—and are doing work after a fashion—by the Franco-Belgian Railway Regie.

The coming resumption of work in the Ruhr, Rhineland and the Cologne areas raises the serious question of the manner in which the Regie and German systems are to be linked up. Colonel Manton, R.E., the president of the Railway Sub-Commission, has been in London this week attending the conference to give expert advice on this matter.

Conferences have already taken place between the British and French, and British and German authorities on this point. I understand that the British views are that the German railway authorities cannot be superseded. The linking up of the system, the handling of traffic to and from and through the British area, it is proposed by our authorities, can be settled by arrangement between the French and German authorities.

I learn that the French have shown no objection to this plan.

NEW RHINE STATE.

Another important point on which the British authorities here should receive clear instructions is the attitude they are to take up towards the forthcoming creation of a new Rhine State, and the proposed Currency Bank which is to issue a Rhine currency.

These changes will affect our position very profoundly. It would be a mistake on our part to take up an entirely negative attitude on the Franco-German industrial agreement, and the Cologne railway question, but we must not fail to make our position perfectly clear as regards the conditions under which any new Rhine State is to be set up.

SLOVENLY SPEECH.

EMINENT PEOPLE'S VIEWS.

Parliamentary candidates particularly, and the public generally, will find much to interest them in a booklet just published by Simpkin, Marshall and Co., entitled "The Art of Clear Speaking." The writer, Mr. Edgar Haddock, has obtained opinions from eminent people in those walks of life where the spoken word counts. The following are extracts:—

Mr. Lloyd George.—Every young man should fortify himself with this great asset before entering upon his career.

Sir Henry F. Dickens (the Common Serjeant).—Success at the Bar can never be attained unless you make your voice, not only easy to be heard, but pleasant to listen to.

Sir Eric Geddes.—Incoherent thoughts can never effect very much, but coherent thought effects little if it is incoherently expressed.

Lady Benson.—Mediocrity, if possessed of clearness of speech, is infinitely preferable to genius that has it not.

Sir Arthur Pinero.—Better a little pedantry even and over-niceness than the slurred clipped, slipshod utterance. . . . Formerly one looked to the stage for a correct method of speaking but now many, if not most, of our actors and actresses are among the worst offenders.

Sir W. H. Hadow, Vice-Chancellor of the University of Sheffield.—We are, as a nation, perhaps the most slovenly speakers in Europe.

The little work contains some valuable rules to be observed in public speaking, and in the preparation of speeches.

LIST OF UNHEALTHY PROCESSES.

The Industrial Health Service of the International Labour Office has recently been engaged in the consideration of an important problem which was referred to the Office by the Washington Conference, namely, the drawing up of a list of unhealthy processes in industry. This is a question which has for long attracted the attention of those interested in legislation with regard to industrial health.

The International Labour Office will publish in the form of an encyclopaedia the information which it obtains in its examination of statistical and other data relating to the medical and hygienic aspects of the problem. A special article will include a general consideration concerning industrial hygiene, toxicology, industrial welfare (protection against disease, medical assistance, individual health, first aid, etc.) Each article will deal with the technical aspects of the problem, together with information on industrial pathology, special health measures and legislation regarding each process or industry classified as unhealthy or dangerous.

With a view of insuring that each subject shall be treated in an international manner, the Office is taking steps to obtain the collaboration not only of the members of its Advisory Committee on Industrial Hygiene, but also of the most eminent experts of various countries—Austria, Belgium, France, Germany, Great Britain, the United States, the Netherlands, Italy, Sweden, Switzerland-Czechoslovakia, Poland, etc.

More than thirty scientists have so far assured the Office of their assistance in the preparation of about one hundred articles dealing with the most important industrial poisons and unhealthy processes.

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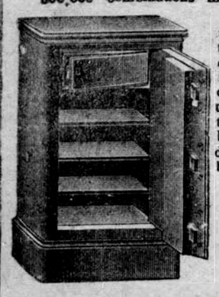

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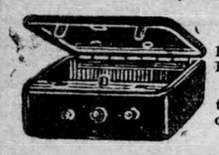

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